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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI—NO. XII. MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SKIRMISHING WITH REDS.

Troops and Hostiles Exchange Shots Near Pine Ridge.

MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED

Marauding Bands of Bucks Committing Depredations.

THE MAIN BODY MOVES SLOWLY.

Only One Mile of the March to the Agency Covered as Yet.

TROOPS NOW PRESSING THEM CLOSELY.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Firing has begun to the north of the agency. The Indians that have broken away from the main band are trying their best to spread terror among the friendlies here. At Capt. Dougherty's quarters, just north of the agency, within 2,000 yards of headquarters, pickets have been exchanging shots since early dawn.

The reds are burning buildings near the agency. From the outer line of pickets burning cabins, both to the right and to the left, could be seen all day, and shots were heard in the direction of the burning buildings. The pickets have been doubled in number.

It is evident that the frenzied element of the young bucks is bent on breaking loose and doing what harm they can to settlers before the main band has a chance to reach the agency. About thirty Indians reached here this morning. The bucks were disarmed just beyond Dougherty's and Campbell's camp. One fellow concealed his gun beneath his blanket and got in. He was disarmed by an Indian scout before he could fire the shot intended to rouse the friendlies. Of the thirty who came in a part were Brules. They have been separated from the Ogalallas, but it is hard to tell now which branch of the Sioux is most vicious.

The main body of reds has moved one mile. They are camped once more and a present of a wagon load of tobacco under a policy of peace will probably keep them there until it is used up. In the meantime the young bucks are going on raids and burning every house that they come across.

In Close Quarters.

Gen. Brooke closed in to a point occupied yesterday by the Indians. He is now within one mile of the hostiles and were it not for the fact that the raiders strike to the southwest and east Brooke's command would have its hands full. The reds are using every excuse to avoid hurrying to the agency. A broken bridge across White Clay Creek has been a reason advanced for their slow progress. When they went out the point at the creek in question was crossed with a rush.

The bucks that have come in have been corralled in the plain spoken of yesterday, near Red Cloud's house. If the rest can be placed there they will be covered effectually by the arms of the military. Capt. Wells, at the extreme left of the cordon of troops, had a running fight with some Brules who made an attempt to escape this morning. The list of casualties cannot be obtained.

The reds who got away struck northwest, and it is possible they form part of the band of seventy-four that surrendered at Oelrichs today to Capt. Parke of the Sixteenth.

The squaw men are moving their families away from the agency. This is due to the fear excited by the unknowns, who, by speading reports of ultimate killing, rouse the friendlies to a feeling of uneasiness. Apprehension here today arises from the fear of an uprising of Indians here, and a possible raid upon the part of the bucks who might get here through the ravines left open. This inlet was left open intentionally, perhaps, because it is commanded by troops stationed on the bluffs at either hand. At night by wary movements a raiding party might get in.

Four troops of the Seventh Cavalry have come in from Grass Creek. The move was made to better protect the agency in case of a disarmament. The rumor reached the main body of the reds and may incite them as a last resort to charge down through this pocket in the hill.

The talk has been all along that the Brules were the only ones to be feared, but, judging by the paint and restlessness of the Ogalallas, they are quite as bad.

Much Suffering Among Troops.

A biting sand-storm is in progress, and the troops on the outposts are suffering terribly.

The old guard has had but one night in bed. Their usual fatigue duty in the shape of throwing up redoubts is being performed by musicians, who are usually exempt.

The official bulletin from headquarters states that the military is fully strong enough to cope with the forces that are coming in. Capt. Pierce, who relieves Royer, arrived at noon and took immediate charge. The friendlies say they like the change because the man in charge has a lifetime position and will not attempt to make money off their rations. Royer, it is said, has received notice not to return here, as he intended doing tomorrow.

Within a day or two Dr. C. H. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux stationed here as agency doctor, will marry Elaine Goodale, the Sioux School Inspector. Miss Goodale has for four years, since a first visit to Hampton, Va., taken a great interest in Indian affairs. She came to the Sioux Reservation by Government authority and under Government pay. Dr. Eastman came here but a few months ago, and he says that between him and Miss Goodale it was a case of love at first sight. Eastman is a son of Many Lightning, a Sioux who, after raising many scalps, became civilized and took up a homestead at Flandreau. Eastman was sent to enough schools to force an education into him, even if he did not care for it. He has been at Beloit, Knox, Meriden, New Hampshire, Dartmouth, and the Boston University. Miss Goodale had heard of the progressive young student and a correspondence started between the two. She is 27 years old, four years the junior of her affianced. Her friends at Northampton, Mass., raise no objection to the marriage, which will occur in about two days. Miss Goodale is staying with the Rev. Mr. Cook, a full-blooded Sioux. The reason of the doubt about the date lies in the reticence of the couple.

WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE AGENCY.

The Entire Body of Hostiles Expected to Reach Pine Ridge Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Gen. Schofield tonight received a dispatch from Gen. Miles at Pine Ridge, stating that the entire body of hostile Indians, about 3,000 in number, have arrived within five miles of Pine Ridge, and that he expected they would reach the agency tomorrow. Gen. Miles also reports that Capt. Pierce had arrived at Pine Ridge and taken charge in place of Agent Royer.

RED BLANKET'S BAND AT OELRICHS.

It Will Be Sent to Pine Ridge Under Escort—Freighters Strike.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—An Oelrichs, S. D., special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: Red Blanket, one of the Young-Man-Afraid-of-His Horses' head chiefs, arrived here this afternoon with a band of 100 followers, en route back to Pine Ridge from a hunting expedition of the Big Horn Mountains, and Maj. Parke of the Sixteenth Infantry, who has charge here, took them in charge and at once notified Gen. Miles, who gave his authority to issue five days' rations and send them on the agency in charge of an escort.

A freighters' strike is on at this point, this being the supply station for the troops now in the field. While the Government had charge of its transfer teams they were paid $5 per day, but Thursday the last two contractors appeared on the scene and reduced the compensation, so that teamsters would not be able to make more than $2 a day, and a well organized strike ensued. Fourteen car-loads of supplies are now on the side track, and it is evident that the three camps of troops which are stationed thirty miles distant must be running short of supplies. Seventy-five teamsters are engaged in the strike and not a wheel has been turned since Monday last.

FIGHT AT FISH LAKE.

Canadian Mounted Police and Indians Said to Have Collided.

DELORAINE, Man., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A report reached this point at noon that a fight had occurred early this morning between the Canadian mounted police and the Turtle Mountain Indians at Fish Lake, on the boundary line between Dakota and Manitoba. One policeman and three Indians are said to have been killed. There were only ten or twelve of the officers, who are expected here with details of the skirmish tonight. Thirty mounted policemen are on their way to the reservation from Brandon and are expected to reach there tomorrow morning. They cannot, however, cope with the savages, who number about 400 bucks.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A strong detachment of mounted police was ordered yesterday from Regina, the headquarters of the force, to the Sioux Reservation at Turtle Mountain, the braves of which have donned their war-paint and threatened to go on the warpath in North Dakota. The police arrived at Brandon today and are making a forced march over forty miles of prairie to the scene of danger. There is already a small force of police at the reserve, but not sufficient to cope with the Indians should they start out on the warpath. The Canadian authorities are fully aware of the importance of stamping out the first appearance of unrest among the Indians. Information from the West states that runners have reached the Canadian Bloods from the Gros-Ventres trying to get them to join in the ghost dances. Hitherto these tribes have been enemies and there have been numerous horse-stealing forays between them, but the Bloods show an inclination to listen to the overtures, and the police stationed in that district are being strengthened.

HOSTILES MAKE POOR PROGRESS.

They Start for the Agency, but Move with Great Deliberation.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 11.—Another night of mingled anxiety and fear has passed and a chilly, blustering day has broken over the agency. Notwithstanding the reports at headquarters to the contrary the Indians have not come in. They have not even reached the mission, as was announced by scouts who reached headquarters last night. Indeed, so far as the best information which may now be had goes, the only reliable fact is that the Indians have started, and that is all. In the matter of coming into the agency under the present circumstances, time is an element which does not concern the Indian. So many times, indeed, has he promised to come in without keeping the promise that no man can tell when the final entrée will be made.

Father Jube, the Jesuit missionary who induced the Indians to promise to come in just before the battle of Wounded Knee, said today: "I have so often heard that the Indians are coming in only to be mistaken that I shall believe them no more until I see them."

The missionary resides at the mission, nearly five miles north of this place. It was at this place the hostiles were to have camped last night. The gentleman, however, says that no Indians were within at least five miles of the place. The failure of the Indians to put in an appearance is a source of disappointment to Gen. Miles, who had expected them this morning. Last night the General sent a courier to Capt. Ilsley, commanding the Second Battalion of the Seventh Cavalry, stationed on Craven Creek. The Captain had been ordered to take a position between the agency and Gen. Brooke. He, however, could not find water, and was compelled to move forward to the headwaters of Craven Creek. This position was about eight miles from the agency and commanded an excellent view of the latter, the camp of Gen. Brooke, and even the camp of the hostiles.

He could have witnessed any move easily, and reached this place ahead of any detachment of hostiles which might be sent against it.

Capt. Ilsley said that while he had been in camp a period of eight days he had not seen an Indian in the neighborhood. He had been recalled to the agency for the purpose of aiding in repelling a night assault or an attack of the friendlies after the hostiles should have returned.

His battalion has gone into camp with the First Battalion of the Seventh, thus completing a semicircle on the hill overlooking the friendly camp and commanding the agency. The command consists of E Troop, Capt. Seckel and Lieut. S. Rice; C Troop, Capt. Henry Jackson and Lieuts. R. H. Hare and T. Q. Donaldson; D Troop, Capt. E. S. Godfrey and Lieuts. L. W. Robinson and R. H. Tompkins; G Troop, Capt. W. S. Edgerly and Lieuts. E. P. Brewer and J. F. Bell.

A band of hostiles this morning killed a number of cattle belonging to friendlies about five miles from the agency.

W. D. Kelley of No. 271 Loomis street, Chicago, has come for the remains of his brother, J. E. Kelley. The deceased was a brave cavalryman of I Company of the Seventh, and was killed on Wounded Knee.

EVIDENCES OF TREACHERY.

Ogalallas Induce Their Relatives to Leave the Indian School.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 11.—The danger in which the Indian school at this point stood from both treachery and assault was attested by the escape last night of seven of the girl inmates. The names of some of these dusky fugitives are Mary Sitting Bear, Lizzie Sitting Bear, Jennie Thunderbull, and Emily Cloud, a relative of Red Cloud. They were induced to leave by their relatives and friends, who have for some time hung about the school grounds. Superintendent Wheeler has secured the promise of American Horse to aid him in securing the return of the runaways.

Father Jutes said mass and delivered a short sermon today. Half of the worshipers were Indians, among whom was Red Cloud. The old chief knelt and rose up, genuflected and crossed himself like the other attendants. He held an English prayer-book, which of course he was unable to read. He devoted his attention to the pictures of the several parts of the mass, many of which he could scarcely distinguish because of his failing eyesight.

The Rev. Father Crafts, who was stabbed on Wounded Knee, is recovering rapidly from his injuries, and, though a weakly man, he promises to survive. On his breast hung the beautiful medal of the order of Sons of the Revolution which he had received from the Commandery of New York, of which he is a member. This zealous young gentleman is a descendant of the Mohawk Nation, and addresses the Indians hereabouts as brothers and sisters.

The boys of the Ogalalla School are insuf-

[Continued on second page.]

LOOKS LIKE A DEADLOCK.

THE PRESENT ASSEMBLY NOT LIKELY TO CHOOSE A SENATOR.

F. M. B. A. Members Will Stick to Their Own Candidate and the Palmer Men on One Side and the Farwell Men on the Other Are Certain to Prevent His Election—Gen. Palmer Declares That No Unseating Will Be Indulged In in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—This will be a great week in legislative and political circles. The House and Senate have organized and their committees will be announced before long. Little or nothing except the transaction of routine business can be accomplished until the committees get at work. Probably 300 bills will be dumped into the Legislature this week. The most important matter the House has to consider will be the report of the Committee on Rules, and its discussion will begin about Wednesday.

The main question which now looms up greater than ever is the election of a Senator. Mr. Farwell will probably be here before many hours roll by. It will be pretty hot among the Republicans and a Senatorial caucus will probably be held Thursday night. Committees will be appointed by both House and Senate with power to take such action relative to the holding of a caucus as may seem politic. Some of the country members do not want a nomination to be made at all, and are opposed to the holding of a caucus. The committees will probably be announced and a meeting held Tuesday night to consult about the advisability of holding a caucus. There will, it is thought, be a caucus, as Senator Farwell's friends insist that custom and precedent dictate a nomination, and it would be a strange procedure for the Republicans to go into a Senatorial election without a candidate indorsed by a party caucus.

Mr. Farwell is a candidate for reëlection and his friends will ask the Republican party to indorse him as such. He must be well aware of the fact that he cannot get a single one of the three F. M. B. A. votes, and he cannot very well be elected without them. These F. M. B. A. men have had a merry time of it since they came into prominence. They have been cajoled, and wheedled, and flattered by representatives of all parties. Sticks of Senatorial timber have been suggested to them times without number. Senatorial candidates have visited them at their homes, and ate of their store, and whittled down their fences, and praised the plumpness of their live stock, the beauties of their wives and children, and all that sort of thing.

Streeter Flirting with the F. M. B. A. Men.

Neighbor Streeter has spent the greater part of his time since the result of the election was announced in going the rounds of the three. It might be as well to state in this connection that the three farmer men think very seriously of voting for Mr. Streeter, who has in some way or other impressed them with the idea that he is a big man and has the making of a big statesman. They want to vote for Streeter, and will probably do so when the time comes. The Republicans won't vote for the gentleman, and the Democrats have it in for him for his actions in the Thirty-fourth Assembly. He was elected to the Senate by Democratic votes, and ought in common decency to have supported Col. Morrison, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Streeter voted for Gen. Black every time. The Democrats have lively recollections of Farmer Streeter and will even old scores with him. The farmer trio, Moore, Taubeneck, and Cockrell, have friendly relations with John P. Steele, the editor of the F. M. B. A. paper printed at Mount Vernon, Ill. Mr. Steele was National Secretary of the F. M. B. A. while Dr. Moore was the National President. The F. M. B. A. men may extend him the courtesy of a complimentary vote before going to Mr. Streeter. Dr. Moore, Taubeneck, and Cockrell have been interviewed until they are ready to take to the tall timber every time a representative of a newspaper comes in sight. It has been considered the proper thing to interview these men every day since they came here. They are getting cold now and don't enthuse over newspaper folks as they did a short time ago. They have been for Palmer and against him. They have spoken highly of Gov. Oglesby, Cicero Lindley, John P. Steele, and lots of other folks, but they have invariably said they could not support Mr. Farwell. They will probably be interviewed again today, and it is entirely safe to say they will not indorse the junior Senator from Illinois.

It is not generally known, but Mr. Cockrell's father was a first cousin of Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The Democrats are aware of the fact, and rely on the Cockrell from the other side of the Mississippi to bring the Cockrell from this side of the water into Gen. Palmer's camp. Senator Farwell has a few pronounced personal friends among the legislators and he has also some pronounced personal enemies. These men have been here waiting for Mr. Farwell's strength to become apparent, so they might fight it. Up to this minute Senator Farwell's legislative friends have not shown themselves, lest a battle be precipitated. Hence the Senator's weakness in the Legislature is his strength after all. He knows as well as any other man that the chances of electing a Senator here turn on a very narrow question. The Democrats want some votes in the House, and they cannot get them without unseating a number of Republicans. The Republicans will certainly throw Democrats out of the Senate by way of retaliation. Half a dozen Cook County Democrats are protesting against this procedure because they don't want to lose four or five seats in the Senate. Brian Conway, James Quinn, Jimmy Townsend, Sol Van Praag, and Henry P. Carmody are among the number who served notice on the Democratic steering committee that they would never support the bouncing business.

Disciplining the Cook County Men.

The adjournment over Sunday, a procedure, by the way, which the steering committee of the House would have beaten were it worth a rush, was brought about by the Democrats so that the prospective bolters could get to their homes and be disciplined. It is understood here that the moral thumbscrews are to be put to Townsend & Co. while in Chicago today and the local Democratic organizations are to tell them to get in line no matter what happens to Noonan, Caldwell, and Arnold.

Mayor Cregier is expected to talk to these boys and advise them to stick by the other Democrats in their efforts to unseat McCrone and Hamilton. The Mayor is also to promise the legislators referred to some suitable recognition of their self-sacrificing spirits and loyalty to party. The rewards are to be offices under the City Administration, provided Mr. Cregier is reëlected to the Mayoralty of Chicago. The gentlemen named are practical men and not disposed to gamble on the turn of politics. So long as the farmer men and the Cook County Democracy referred to hold out, so long will the election of a Senator be prevented. It is entirely probable there will be no election during the session. It looks as if the Legislature might adjourn without doing anything as to the election of a Senator beyond the taking of a lot of ballots. In this emergency Senator Farwell, if he got the caucus nomination, which he will come here and seek, would ask an appointment to the Senate by Gov. Fifer. He would call attention to the fact that he had served four years in the Senate, and have the prestige of a caucus nomination. Then he would urge Gov. Fifer to appoint him to the Senate until a new Legislature had elected his successor. That is Senator Farwell's program at this time.

There is not a candidate here against Mr. Farwell; not a single Republican aside from him has expressed a desire for the honor of a nomination or even a willingness to accept it. A good many Republicans are talking about Gov. Oglesby and want to pit him against Gen. Palmer. The contest in caucus between Oglesby and Farwell would be quite interesting, but no one here seems to be authorized to speak for the Governor. It's a jug-handled affair with no fight in it, because no one seems disposed to make a fight against Mr. Farwell. It is the first time in Illinois politics that a Senatorial nomination has almost gone begging.

WILL NOT BE THROWN OUT.

Gen. Palmer Says No Republicans in the House Are to Be Ousted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—"There will be no effort to unseat McCrone, Graham, Chandler, or any other member, with the exception of John L. Hamilton, until after the election of a United States Senator, and probably not then," said Gen. John M. Palmer today.

"In fact," he continued, "there is but one contested case to speak of. Any effort made to unseat any of these other gentlemen, either Democratic or Republican, as elections-contest cases is an abuse of the term. It is probable that in a few days Mr. Butzow will contest the seat of John L. Hamilton. If he does so the case will be conducted like any other judicial proceeding. He will be obliged to state in particular the grounds of his contest; his case will be referred to the Committee on Elections and the evidence considered. Mr. Hamilton will also be summoned before this tribunal and his statement received in full. A decision will be reached in the matter in accordance with the evidence on hand, and whoever is entitled to it shall be accorded the seat.

"The Senate has no contested election cases to bring before its committee. There is no one who contests the seats of either Mr. Noonan, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Caldwell, or any other member. There have been notices served upon these gentlemen, it is true, by irresponsible parties, but they are not based upon ineligibility. The gentlemen are charged with certain criminal acts, with having violated the law. Upon such charges it will require a two-thirds vote to unseat a member of the Legislature."

Senator Mathews was seen tonight and asked regarding the much talked of election contests.

"It has been held, Senator, that it will take a two-thirds vote of the Senate to oust any Senator whose right to a seat there is called in question?"

"Well, I don't think such a holding is correct. We are the judges of the qualifications of our own members and I think the majority rules in such a case. The Senate will not act on the aggressive in this matter, but I reiterate my statement made Friday that as soon as the House begins to call the roll on the question of ousting any Republican Representative the Senate roll will be called on the same questions in regard to the Democratic Senators, and I will add that this will continue as long as there are any newly-elected Democratic Senators left."

FARMERS KNOW THEIR POWER.

They Assert Neither Palmer, Farwell, nor Oglesby Can Go to the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The F. M. B. A. Representatives have decided that they want a farmer or a man who will represent the agricultural element in Illinois for a United States Senator.

Mr. Herman Taubeneck, one of the somewhat famous three of the F. M. B. A., said tonight: "We have made up our minds to insist on a fusion from either the Republicans or Democrats on this Senatorial question. We will not by our votes allow either side at any time to get a quorum in the joint assembly and elect their candidate, and should both sides vote for its respective nominees we will also vote, so that neither candidate shall receive a majority of all votes cast. If a United States Senator is elected at this session of the Legislature he will have to be a man who is satisfactory to us, and neither Palmer, Farwell, nor Oglesby is such a man.

"Yes, Grand Master Thompson would suit me and so would Cicero J. Lindley, though neither gentleman has ever spoken to me about the matter, nor have either of their names been mentioned in any of our conferences. We have talked over the qualifications of four men, two of them being members of the F. M. B. A., one a Farmers' Alliance and one a member of no farmers' organization that I am aware of. While I can not at present tell you who they are, yet I will say this much:

"I have not seen the name of either of them mentioned in connection with the Senatorship and do not think it has been so mentioned."

WILL BE BULLETS FLYING IN THE AIR.

Shooting Expected at Today's Session of the Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—When the Colorado House of Representatives convenes tomorrow there will be a couple of dozen special Deputy Sheriffs in the lobbies with revolvers in their pockets. Should a quarrel arise, as it likely will, it would surprise nobody if actual bloodshed were to ensue. The riot which took place Friday seemed turbulent enough, but was only a joke compared to what may occur tomorrow.

All day today the leaders of the two factions have been plotting. The minority of twenty-one, consisting of eighteen Republicans and three Democrats, is led by Eddy of Routt County, a Republican. The majority of twenty-seven, led by Brown of Arapahoe, is composed of fourteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans. The minority has Speaker Hanna and the prestige of "the gang." The fight will be precipitated the first thing on the reading of Friday's minutes, which were not approved Saturday.

The Speaker read his list of committees at the close of that session and declared the day's work done without calling for the nays. The majority vow that he shall not appoint, but that it shall be done by the vote of the House. The body is working without rules, and it seems to be merely a question of physical strength which shall prevail.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were sought today by the minority and they are in a perfect pickle. They don't want to have anything to do with the row, and the Attorney-General has given an opinion that they have no jurisdiction.

Both sides have engaged sluggers, and they in turn are marshaling their heelers. Newspaper men tonight are arranging for desks away from the front of the Speaker's desk. They don't propose to be laid underground yet awhile, and it is common report that there will be shooting.

FURIOUS SNOW-STORM AT QUEBEC.

Railroads Already Blockaded and the Situation Hourly Becoming Worse.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A terribly fierce snow-storm has been raging here since noon today. The snow has fallen to a considerable depth and in some places the drifts are six feet deep. All the country roads are now impassable, and all the trains due this evening have yet to arrive. Several snow-plows have gone out from the city to endeavor to clear the railroad tracks. This is the first snow-storm of the season and is still in progress.

KILLED BY AN INCANDESCENT LAMP.

John Tierney, a Boston Workman, Receives a Fatal Electric Shock.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—Yesterday afternoon John Tierney, a workman, attempted to replace a globe on an incandescent light which had become broken, and in doing so he took hold of the brass ring at the small end instead of the glass and received a shock which killed him instantly. In his fall he carried the globe and wire with him to the floor. The former was so tightly grasped in his hand that the wire had to be cut before it could be removed.

DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA.

TERRIBLE AND PITIFUL FATE OF MRS. WAGNER OF LAKE VIEW.

In Her Madness She Foams, Barks, and Snaps Like a Wild Beast, and Attacks Her Guardians—In Her Lucid Moments She Begs to Be Put Out of Her Agony—Her Husband Crazed by Grief and Drink—A Chapter of Horrors.

The imagination never conceived scenes more horrible than were enacted yesterday in the little cottage at No. 992 Racine avenue, Lake View—a wife (she would soon have been a mother also) in the last throes of hydrophobia, in her paroxysms foaming, barking, snapping, and struggling with the ferocity of a mad beast, and in her lucid moments begging to be put out of her agony; a husband, partially crazed by grief and drink, with difficulty restrained from attacking both the stalwart policemen who by main strength restrain his wife, and the doctors who, powerless to avert her fate, gather at her bedside in the hope of relieving her suffering.

Mrs. John Wagner is the name of the unfortunate woman. She was bitten Nov. 26. She heard the noise of dogs fighting in her back yard and went to rescue a small terrier from a large black Esquimau dog. Instead of running off the dog turned upon her fiercely and buried its fangs in her face. Her cheek was torn from just under the left eye to the mouth, her nose was split open, and her lips and two upper teeth were ripped out, leaving a jagged and terrible wound. The woman managed to throw off the brute, and staggered into her house covered with blood and fainting with terror and exhaustion.

Pasteur Treatment Costs Too Much.

As soon as possible Dr. W. F. Semple was sent for. He was unable to respond immediately and Mrs. Wagner went to his office at Belmont and Seminary avenues. The wounds were treated with alcoholic baths, cauterized, and sewed up. The treatment seemed successful and Mrs. Wagner apparently recovered entirely from the bites. Dr. Semple tells the sequel to the story. He said:

"I continued to treat Mrs. Wagner for several weeks, and she recovered her customary health and spirits. The wounds healed completely and there seemed no reason to fear hydrophobia. I would say, however, that the second day after I had treated the wounds I directed her to go to the Chicago Pasteur Institute at Rush Medical College, which is in charge of Dr. Lagorio, and receive the Pasteur injection. The woman went to the institute, but was informed that she could not be inoculated for less than a fee of $50, and she would also have to ascertain beyond doubt that the dog was mad. To do this, it was said, the brain of the animal would have to be examined, and this operation would cost another $50. The Wagners are poor. John Wagner, the husband, is a journeyman tailor, and a child has died recently. Doctors' bills had eaten up all his savings, and the $100 was not raised. The woman then remained under my care and apparently recovered.

"Last Thursday night, as near as I can learn, Mrs. Wagner ate a hearty supper and went about her household duties as usual. During the night she became sick and had trouble in breathing. Friday morning she was taken with violent vomiting and fainting spells. I was sent for and saw that hydrophobia had set in. She was unable to swallow, and her breath came in short, sharp gasps that resembled the bark of a dog. She rapidly grew worse. The spasms became more and more violent, and the barking louder and more frequent. It required two or three men to hold her down when the spasms occurred, and she snapped at her watchers. Injections of morphine were administered and also inhalations of chloroform. Since Friday the poor woman has gradually been growing weaker, and the end is not far off."

Held by Main Force.

Owing to the severity of the paroxysms Capt. Schuettler detailed two policemen to attend the woman. Officer Joseph Hauenstein said yesterday:

"I would rather tackle three men than hold her. She is possessed of the strength of half a dozen women. She leaps from the bed if we relax our vigilance, and fights like a wild animal when we try to get her to lie down. She tries her best to bite us, and we are afraid that she will succeed. It is a terrible sight, and I never want to see the like again. She sometimes speaks, but the words die away into a loud bark. All I can hear is a piteous prayer that we kill her and put her out of her agony."

Even as he spoke there was the sound of a struggle in the adjoining room and a call for help from Officer Hunker at the woman's bedside.

Crazed by Grief and Drink.

When a reporter called at the house he was met at the door by the husband, John Wagner. He was in a frenzy of rage and had been endeavoring to forget his griefs by drinking. The physicians who visited the house and the policemen had great difficulty in preventing him from attacking them and driving them out of the house. He attributed all his ills and his wife's sad condition to the doctors.

A distressing feature of the case is the fact that Mrs. Wagner would have become a mother in a few weeks, and this, in the opinion of the doctors, increases the severity and frequency of the spasms.

Dr. Semple has solicited and received the advice and assistance of many physicians. Among those who called at the house yesterday were Drs. George Smith, G. M. Illingsworth, G. G. Prætorius, and W. R. Whitnall. All these physicians did what they could to relieve the patient, using every resource of their skill, but it is a hopeless case and it is thought the end will come within a few hours.

Speaking of the alleged demand for a $50 fee by the Pasteur Institute, Drs. Semple and Illingsworth said that it showed the imperative necessity of a department in the County Hospital for the treatment of such cases, where the best medical skill could be applied. Dr. Semple, however, said that his treatment of the wounds in the first instance had been commended by all physicians.

The rabid dog that bit Mrs. Wagner also attacked and bit Mrs. Minnie Gall, No. 1121 Noble avenue, the same afternoon. She was bitten in the arm. Dr. A. E. Palmer attended her and she has recovered entirely; at least no symptoms of hydrophobia have appeared. The dog belonged to Henry Kopp, No. 1053 Noble avenue, and was shot the day it attacked the women.

DEEPENING A MARYLAND WATERWAY.

The Work of Restoring the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Progressing Rapidly.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Although the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has had control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal but a month the work of restoring the dilapidated waterway has already begun. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather large gangs of workmen are busy over the entire line of the canal. The force already at hand is now being daily increased, and those in charge are still advertising for more help. There is also a large corps of engineers at work between Williamsport and Cumberland. The bed of the canal will be deepened throughout its entire length to six feet, which is the depth that was originally intended when the canal was built. The railroad will use the canal extensively for coal traffic.

Three Indians Drowned.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 11.—Yesterday afternoon, while Capt. George, chief of a tribe of Indians near here, was returning home in a canoe with another Indian and a squaw the two men quarreled. One of the men cut the bottom of the canoe out with an ax, and all three were drowned. The Indians were intoxicated.

THEY WILL NOT CONFEDERATE.

H. H. Haaff, National Organizer of the F. M. B. A., Outlines the Order's Position.

There is great opportunity for trouble between the F. M. B. A. and the National Alliance and Industrial Union, or, as it is familiarly known, as the "Southern" Alliance. Officers of the F. M. B. A. accuse representatives of the other organization of tampering and trafficking with F. M. B. A. men with a view to absorbing the entire association. Last night H. H. Haaff, National organizer of the F. M. B. A., said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"My attention has just been asked to the fact that F. M. B. A. lodges are called to vote on a proposition to confederate with the 'Southern Alliance.' Our general assembly, held last November, voted to coöperate with other farmers' orders, but no one was bold enough to propose to confederate with any order, much less with the Southern Alliance. As National Organizer of the F. M. B. A. I call on our lodges and county assemblies to take no action in this regard until we have a chance to discuss the matter. In my judgment it is a shame, a trick, and an attempt to sell us out.

"There are two so-called Farmers' Alliances," continued Mr. Haaff, "one organized in 1880, which is the old National Alliance. It has a membership in Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, and formerly had a foothold in several other Northern States. Another is called the National Alliance and Industrial Union. This is the 'Southern' Alliance. Its headquarters are at Washington, and it proposes to absorb all the others. At the St. Louis convention in 1879 the old National, or Northern Alliance, refused to consolidate with the other. It should be borne in mind that the Southern Alliance has a membership of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. It was organized in Texas and absorbed the old Texas Alliance, Wheel of Arkansas, and Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri, in which latter organization there were 170,000 members. It then went into Mississippi.

"At St. Louis the name was changed from Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union to the National Alliance and Industrial Union. It completely swept the South and then turned its attention to Indiana and Illinois. In each of these States the F. M. B. A. had 60,000 or more members. As an organization in Illinois the Southern Alliance has less than 2,000 members. In Indiana it claims 5,000 and has probably one-half that number. It has insisted in its determination to control the F. M. B. A. in these two States and in Kansas, Iowa, and other States. Its agents, Polk and Farrell, appeared at our State Assembly in Springfield in October and staid during the entire session log-rolling to obtain control when the General Assembly should meet. The matter came up at the latter assembly and we again voted for coöperation but not consolidation. Having ten times as many members as all other orders combined we propose to control the farmers of Illinois and Indiana.

"We proceed on the basis of separate State action. The Southern Alliance proceeds on on the idea of an Empire, and this we will not tolerate. The Alliance has a head whose action cannot be overruled by either the Executive or Judiciary Committees. It establishes a censorship over its papers, and any member, paper, or lodge is liable to expulsion for criticising the action of the order or disobeying its 'imperiam imperia.'

"This winter at Ocala the Alliance inserted bodily in its platform Dr. McCune's subtreasury scheme. The delegates went so far as to provide that every delegate should subscribe to the platform or step out. I recently exposed McCune's Texas scheme and showed how the farmers of that State had been swindled out of $100,000 by the 'Texas Exchange.' Terrell, with State-Secretary Blood, came here and, going to the office of the paper of which I edit a department, demanded a retraction. I was not present. They left the names of six Texas men who could prove that the exchange owed but $2,500, and had property worth $40,000. Letters were sent to the persons whose names were left, but they were never answered.

"A committee was appointed at our General Assembly, one from each State, to visit Ocala and Omaha at the National Conventions of both Alliances to arrange for coöperation, leaving our order intact. Jennings of Iowa did not go. The other four, headed by Steele, our Secretary, went to Ocala, and Col. Livingston of Georgia received from them a plan of confederation. I undertake to say that our General Assembly never authorized this proceeding, and the committee's report shows that it was a fraud. They arranged for the appointment of a Supreme Council from each order. It was to consist of five persons, the President and Secretary to be ex-officio members, leaving 20,000 F. M. B. A. men to select three more. Steele took care to make a good berth for himself in the Supreme Council. They had, according to their own report, the documents prepared before they went to Ocala. This was, perhaps, the reason for Terrell's spending several weeks at Mount Vernon, Steele's home, prior to the convention. We are further bound to obey all rules the Supreme Council may impose. It is further provided that we are to have as much authority as we have votes. As the Southern Alliance has from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, it is apparant that the union would be a dead sell on us.

"There are other considerations against consolidation which will appeal to every thinking man in the F. M. B. A. The Minnesota Alliance was disrupted by the agents and manipulations of the Southern body, and its new President, Ignatius Donnelly, is determined to consolidate with the Southern body. Our State order will never do this, and I know our President, W. T. Stillwell of Indiana, opposes anything of the kind."

SENATOR HEARST AT DEATH'S DOOR.

His Family Gives Up Hope and His Relatives Are Summoned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A Washington special says that Senator George Hearst is at death's door. His family has given up all hope of his recovery and the relatives have been summoned to his bedside. William R. Hearst, the Senator's son, has just arrived. John Follinsby, who has charge of the Senator's possessions at Chihuahua, Mexico, and Capt. E. Mortz, the manager of the Senator's mining property, are also in Washington. They say he is liable to pass away at almost any time. The malady, cancer of the stomach, has grown far more aggravated within the last day or two, and the Senator suffers intensely.

His 72 years make the fight for life one-sided, and news of his death may now be expected at almost any hour. His men of affairs have been engaged recently in invoicing his estate, and they say that he will leave a fortune of at least $20,000.

HARD AGROUND ON FRENCH ISLAND.

The Mail Steamer City of Owensboro in a Dangerous Position.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—About 2 o'clock this morning the Louisville and Evansville Mail Line steamer City of Owensboro, which left here at 11 o'clock last night for Louisville, ran hard aground on the foot of French Island, twenty miles above this city. The boat is in a dangerous position, owing to the rapid falling of the river. The James Guthrie, belonging to the same line, has been at work on it all the afternoon. The harbor boats D. A. Nisbet and Isabella were chartered this afternoon and left this evening to assist the Owensboro.

Iowa's Agricultural College.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College adjourned last evening, having reorganized the institution on the basis demanded by the farmers' organizations. O. W. Church of Chicago was selected to the chair of civil engineering.

LAST EDITION.

HISSES FOR GLADSTONE.

They Are Evoked by Mr. Parnell at Limerick.

TWENTY THOUSAND IRISH.

That Many Turn Out to Cheer the Ex-Leader.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN REPROACHED.

He Is Charged with Scheming to Secure the Leadership.

OTHER NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA.

LIMERICK, Jan. 11.—Fully 20,000 persons assembled here today to greet Mr. Parnell, thousands coming from all the adjoining counties. In response to addresses Mr. Parnell made a long speech. He held that Mr. Gladstone had caused the present trouble by issuing a mandatory letter demanding that the Irish members depose their leader. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's denial of the accuracy of his statements regarding the interview at Hawarden Mr. Parnell declared that he could now confirm their truth by a letter written March 18, only three months after the interview, when the matter was fresh in his mind and when even his bitterest enemy could not say he had any reason to misrepresent or suppress the truth. The letter was sent to Cecil Rhodes, Premier of the Cape of Good Hope, an adherent of the cause of home rule. It stated that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had been considering fully the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster and that Mr. Gladstone had told him that the retention of thirty-three members in the imperial Parliament had finally been considered best for all purposes.

Mr Parnell here read the letter, proving that the statement he sent to Mr. Rhodes corresponded with assertions in his manifesto which Mr. Gladstone had contradicted. He then proceeded to say that Mr. Gladstone pointed to his own public declarations, but it was difficult to make anything out of these, Mr. Gladstone possessing a marvelous faculty of placing a different interpretation on any statement other than that placed upon it by opponents. Mr. O'Brien, to whom he (Parnell) had communicated an outline of the Hawarden conversation, had a remembrance absolutely identical with his own regarding Mr. Gladstone's proposal as to the number of members of Parliament to be retained.

Told McCarthy All About It.

Another important fact, yet unrevealed, Mr. Parnell said, he would now publish. Twenty-four hours before issuing his manifesto he saw Mr. McCarthy, to whom he told what he intended to do, and gave an outline of the statement he was preparing to issue as a manifesto. Mr. McCarthy, he had reason to know, placed his intentions before Mr. Gladstone. [Hisses.] Mr. McCarthy also communicated to him Mr. Gladstone's observations upon the outline of the manifesto, and there was no reference whatever then made by Mr. Gladstone against the manifesto on the ground of breach of confidence. [Cries of "Hear! hear!"]

Touching the present position of the land question, Mr. Parnell said he thought the action of the Liberals toward the land bill proposed by the Government was foolish, and that it showed that the Liberals had no genuine land policy.

The leaders of the party in order to conciliate the Radical section had abandoned the idea of a peasant proprietary and land purchase, and in order to conciliate the Whigs they had refused to entertain a proposal for a reduction of rents by means of amendments to the Land act of 1881 or by conferring upon the future Irish Parliament the power to deal with the question. It was therefore perfectly useless for the Liberals to talk about home rule at all, because home rule, so restricted, instead of being a source of strength, prosperity, peace, and freedom for the country, would in reality be a sham, landing them in hotter water than they were in at present. Whatever might be the motives of the Irish members of Parliament who opposed him it was certain that they were not in a position, by their knowledge of these affairs, to sit in judgment on him or to pretend to express the opinion of the country. It was ever to be regretted that their blind haste to obey their new leaders had impelled them to press forward to a decision in the committee-room, as if the minutes were golden. Many of them must wish that they had paused at that time instead of sending misleading cable dispatches across the Atlantic. ["Hear, hear!"] He wished that they had paused to await the return of Mr. O'Brien [cheers], whose advice and judgment would have been esteemed and respected by him, as it would have been compulsory for them. [Cheers.] Perhaps they might soon be able to say that it was better late than never. [Cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers.]

Outcome of the Pending Negotiations.

Mr. Parnell said that he could not forecast the result of the present negotiations without a breach of confidence. He thought, however, that Mr. O'Brien would not object to his saying that, so far, the negotiations had resulted in an agreement, and that they fully recognized that future steps will have to be taken by other men, upon whom a great responsibility will rest, if Mr. O'Brien and himself are not again able to resume negotiations with an assured hope of success. [Cheers.] As for himself, he only asked them to believe that he had not been actuated by the contemptible and paltry motives attributed to him. As soon as the future of the Irish question was secured he would cheerfully retire from the leadership of the Irish party. [Cries of "No, no."] He should scarcely be asked to lead the party composed as it was at present. ["Hear, hear!"] He believed the future would vindicate him fully, but he certainly would never seek vindication beyond the voice of the Irish people. [Cheers.]

The Mayor of Limerick introduced a deputation from the Limerick Amnesty Committee to Mr. Parnell, who, in reply to their address, expressed his belief in the innocence of the alleged dynamiter, John Daly, who is now in prison, and acceded to their request to bring the matter before Parliament. Subsequently Mr. Parnell attended a mass-meeting in the market place and made a brief address.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—The Parnell stock has undoubtedly risen at home through the demonstration at Limerick, and concurrently with the rise is the growing belief that Mr. O'Brien will join Mr. Parnell. A great deal of astonishment was caused by the speech of Timothy Harrington, in which he charged the leaders of the McCarthyite party with immorality, and even named Mr. McCarthy himself, asking if the Bishop would be a guarantee for that gentleman's morality.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Jan. 11.—Mr. O'Brien will meet Mr. Dillon at Havre, where the two leaders will hold a conference.

Mr. William O'Brien denies the truth of a New York cable dispatch published in London alleging that there had been a dispute be-

tween himself and Mr. Dillon. He said: "He and I have been acting in concert all along and will continue to do so."

Mr. O'Brien added that the only thing he was at liberty to say concerning his interview with Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Sexton was that the consultation had strengthened his hope that a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at.

REPROACHED MR. O'BRIEN.

Nationalists Accuse Him of Scheming for the Leadership.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Times* will publish the following dispatch tomorrow from its correspondent at Boulogne:

"It is known that at the conference here between O'Brien, McCarthy, Sexton, and Condon the most serious difference arose. I have it from what I consider the very best authority that the question of Mr. O'Brien's attitude towards Mr. Parnell led to a discussion of an angry and heated character, and that Mr. O'Brien was reproached for not adhering to his first unqualified indorsement of the anti-Parnellite party.

"My informant said: 'Mr. O'Brien was immovable upon one question—of Mr. Parnell's retirement. He held out for an amicable settlement, but a settlement based upon the selection of a leader agreeable to both sides, leaving the question of Mr. Parnell's assumption of the leadership to the future development of events. This the McCarthyites refused to entertain. They called for Mr. O'Brien's unqualified support. Mr. McCarthy repelled any suggestion that left a loophole for the return of Mr. Parnell at any future time. The position occupied by Mr. O'Brien at this moment is that of a mediator. He practically represents the interests of Mr. Parnell, and is convinced that unless the party be reunited it is forever damned. He urged the absolute impossibility of cementing the existing differences unless the program received the approval and sanction of Mr. Parnell, and further pointed out that Mr. Dillon would support his views and approve any sensible scheme for bringing the factions together, and that as Mr. McCarthy held to his position and Mr. Parnell to his the interest of Ireland would suffer until the people of Ireland had a chance to decide to whom they owed allegiance, and in Mr. O'Brien's opinion it was not difficult to prophesy what the result of the election would be. The discussion drifted into such acrimony that the meeting finally adjourned without any results to await the arrival of Mr. Dillon.'

"I am told, and this is merely in the shape of a rumor, that one honorable member lost his temper during the conference and flatly accused Mr. O'Brien of scheming to obtain the leadership himself, and that Mr. O'Brien retaliated in passionate and uncomplimentary language. It is certain that McCarthy and Sexton left here dejected and discomfited looking men."

SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Twelve Men Go Down with the Ill-Fated Steamer Bear.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The steamer Britainnia from Leith came into collision with the steamer Bear from Grangemouth in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, at an early hour this morning. The Bear sank immediately, the crew having no time to launch a boat or make any effort whatever to save themselves. Of the fourteen men on board the Bear twelve went down with the vessel. The two others were rescued by a boat from the Britannia. After the collision the Britannia, which was badly damaged, transferred its forty-five passengers to the steamer Thames and was then taken in tow by that vessel, the two steamers proceeding slowly in the direction of Leith. They had not gone far, however, before the hawser connecting the vessels was snapped asunder and before another line could be carried to the damaged vessel it gave a terrible plunge and sank beneath the waves. Fortunately, the crew had put on life-belts after the collision with the Bear, and all, with the exception of the chief engineer, managed to keep afloat until they were picked up by boats from the steamer Thames. The chief engineer went down with the vessel and nothing was seen of him again.

ENJOYING THEMSELVES ON THE ICE.

Parisians Taking Advantage of the Good Skating—The Polo Club.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Only a few days more and society will begin leaving Paris. Many who would have gone ere this have remained on account of the skating. The Cercle des Partineurs was crowded Wednesday, the first day's regular skating since the thaw at New-Year's. On the stroke of 9 in the morning Prince Schonbourg-Hartenstein, attaché to the Austrian Embassy, arrived. He is always the first member. At 11 o'clock the ladies began to flock in, wearing the warmest fur-lined jackets and cloaks, the wind being cold. There was a good deal of talk on the ice concerning the new Polo Club on the other side of the pond in the grounds. The Cercle established the ground, which is rather narrow, though there is plenty of length. Prince Murat has accepted the Presidency. Polo flourished in Paris in 1876 to 1878, and then disappeared. There will be fifty members to this club, thirty of whom are already elected. The committee includes the Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld, Duc de Luynes, M. Manuel Escandon, Duc de Morny, M. Maurice Raoul Duval, and M. Emile Delagrade. There was a good deal of talk as to how long the frost would last, the argument ending with one gentleman wagering another a considerable sum that he would cross the Seine with a horse and cabriolet between the 12th and 14th of this month. The names of those skating at Neuilly would take columns. A few of the ladies were: Lady Lytton, Ladies Constance and Emily Lytton, Mme. Fernaux-Compans, one of the best lady skaters in Paris, who learned when she was in St. Petersburg. Beauty was also represented by Mrs. Deacon, Mme. de Escandon, Comtesse de Salignac Fenelon, Mrs. Jay, Comtesse de Bearn, Marquise de St. Saveur, Mlle. Hottinguer, and Mlle. Beauvisage. There were also present Comtesse de Bari, Comtesse Zichy, Duchesse de Gramont, and Comtesse de Lamberti. Eight hundred cartes de faveur have been distributed to ladies since the frost began, and the cashier has taken 700 golden louis from visitors.

SAYS HE IS PADLEWSKI.

The Man Arrested at Olot Admits That He Is the Murderer.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—The man arrested at Olot on suspicion of being Padlewski, the murderer of Gen. Seliverskoff, at first gave the name of Leopold Frances, and said that he was a commercial traveler. Upon finding, however, that the police authorities suspected him of being the Paris murderer he changed his statement, alleging that he was the man so long sought for. The prisoner was thereupon taken before a magistrate and subjected to a rigid examination. The incoherent replies made by him to the questions of the magistrate indicated insanity, and yesterday evening he showed decided symptoms of madness. The prisoner bears a close resemblance to Padlewski both in stature and features, and is the same age as the suspected murderer. His face has a worn look and shows signs of physical and mental suffering. The police lack convincing proof of his identity with Padlewski, but will hold him until he has been seen by persons who knew Padlewski. French police agents are now on their way from Paris to Olot for the purpose of identifying the man if possible, and the Russian Consul at Barcelona has sent an officer to Olot to examine the prisoner. When asked for his passport the prisoner said he had left it at home, whither an officer accompanied him. As an additional precaution gendarmes had been summoned to guard the house. Finding that escape was impossible the arrested man made a desperate effort to jump from a window and afterwards to swallow a paper. A quantity of torn documents and bills of exchange on a Paris firm, together with a revolver and twenty-two cartridges were found in the prisoner's room.

The prisoner says he arrived in Spain Dec. 5, and, after visiting the principal towns, went to Olot Christmas. He appears to be well educated, and can converse in nine languages. He speaks Spanish fairly well. He seems aware of the fate that awaits him if convicted of the murder of Gen. Seliverskoff.

TO DISARM ALL NATIONS.

KAISER WILHELM, IT IS SAID, WILL MAKE SUCH A PROPOSITION.

He Didn't Spring His Scheme on the Country New-Year's Day Because He Was Afraid People Would Institute a Comparison Between Him and Napoleon III.—Prof. Koch Disgusted—Bismarck Has a New Pet—Growth of Socialism in the Country Districts.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—It may appear paradoxical but it is nevertheless true that the most remarkable feature of the new year is the absence of the unforeseen. The new year has passed without éclat, without any striking event or momentous political utterance. Our young Emperor has been himself such a striking figure in the making of domestic and international history that a feeling akin to disappointment was aroused when it was found that the first day of the last decade broke without a manifesto—nay, without an inkling being given of the future course of events. One reason for this is that William II. has a horror of any possible comparison being instituted between himself and his grandfather's fallen foe, the Third Napoleon. There is a point of resemblance between them—the love of éclat. But the German Emperor always requires a solid foundation for his political movements and a certain knowledge of the path he is adopting before he makes his intention public. I have not the best but what I consider a reliable authority for stating that William II.'s New-Year's gift to his subjects and to the world at large is simply postponed, not forgotten. Unless I am much mistaken he is at the present time—has been, in fact, this week—engaged upon negotiations for a momentous proposition for European disarmament. All I actually know on the subject is that his Majesty has an ally whom he personally influences and whom he has entirely gained over to the idea to a general disarming of the forces of the Continent. That ally is his imperial cousin, Francis Joseph of Austria.

Among the diplomatic corps in this city absolute reticence is observed with regard to this prospect, but there is a subdued feverishness observable in regard to the apparently minor detail as to which European Capital is to be selected for the meeting of the conference at which this question, pregnant with import to sovereigns and to people, is to be discussed.

The Empress since her confinement has given a fresh proof of true womanly sympathy, ordering 100 complete sets of baby linen to be given away to poor mothers irrespect of the fact of their being married or single. She also set apart 10,000 marks of her own money for donations to accompany the trousseau.

Prof. Koch Disgusted.

Dr. Koch is so disgusted with the course things have taken that he refuses to have anything further to do with the distribution of lymph. The fact is, he himself has to get it through the ordinary channel. In future the foreign physician as well as the ordinary practitioner in search of the healing fluid known as Koch's lymph will have to get it, if he can, from Dr. Libbertz. Minister Phelps has been so pestered lately for the exercise of his good offices in procuring the fluid that he has made up his mind not to listen to any physician who cannot produce a recommendation from some hospitals of repute. Dr. Joseph Neuer of Denver, Colo., sails for home in the Teutonic Jan. 22. He is taking with him a complete staff of hospital assistants and nurses well versed in the method of treatment known after Dr. Koch and enough of the lymph to provide Denver with the Koch hospital which it is Dr. Neuer's ambition to establish. Dr. Neuer says that after consulting the greatest medical authorities on the Continent he is convinced that the best results may be expected from combining Dr. Koch's method with the already famous climatic influences of Denver for the cure of consumption.

The German papers unite in praising Mr. Phelps and the other members of the United States Legation for the excellent example they have set in seeing that their servants complied with the provision of the new insurance laws. This action on Mr. Phelps' part was of course entirely voluntary. The Emperor was delighted.

Bismarck Has a New Pet.

Prince Bismarck's present hobby according to an interviewer is a little wren, which flies about his room and eats out of his hand.

They say the Emperor takes very little notice of Bismarck. The New-Year's card sent to the veteran statesman was only observing a custom which is universal in Germany and had no special significance. The Prince himself is in excellent health, and may daily be seen riding or walking with one of his sons.

Virchow Will Soon Be 70.

There is perhaps no public man in this country who is so universally liked and esteemed as Prof. Rudolph Virchow, the great international medical authority. Virchow will celebrate his 70th birthday Feb. 13, and his students and friends are busy making preparations for the happy event. It is intended to present him with a colossal medal of pure gold bearing his portrait and appropriate inscriptions. I talked with Virchow frequently during the medical congress on American affairs and consider him the best informed man in Germany on all subjects connected with the scientific, social, and political progress of America. Apart from that he has studied American anthropology and prehistoric conditions with enthusiasm and thoroughness. He told me he still looked forward to spending a few years in America to complete his studies in those directions. Perhaps you think it presumptuous for so old a man to entertain such an idea, but in that case you do not know Virchow. He is as hale and hearty today as twenty-five years ago and his friends expect him to rival Von Moltke in fruitful longevity as well as in spirit and generosity.

Growth of Socialism in the Country.

The danger of socialistic agitation in the country districts is derided by a section of the Liberal press, but its significance is apparent if we consult the census reports. There we learn that of the 47,000,000 Germans 21,000,000 are agriculturists. Of the latter nearly 2,000,000 are between the ages of 15 and 30, a time of life when they are most liable to be persuaded to adopt principles the realization of which promises to add so much to their welfare. Seventy-five per cent of the army is recruited from these agriculturists, who, under present conditions, have nothing to look forward to but a life of military and civil servitude. Then another thing to be taken into consideration is that the feudal land owners are the patrons of schools in which the peasantry receives its scanty elementary education. From statistical reports I gather that in Silesia, for instance, 620 of the country schools are under the control of Barons. Of these 240 with their 586 teachers belong to the Lutherans, while the remaining 376 with their 598 teachers are under Catholic influence. The Hebrew Baron Rothschild owns eighteen schools, which, strange to say, are under Catholic teachers. The majority of these schools, patronage schools they are called, are exceedingly poorly provided for. The riding-whip of the Baron is the principal wand of authority. Can it be wondered at, therefore, if the grown-up peasantry easily are persuaded to join the Socialists?

Perhaps the school-reform movement inaugurated by the Kaiser will eventually do away with this antiquated state of things and so reduce the material for the Socialists to work up. The Kaiser's energetic utterances have, by the way, already led to an order being issued by the Minister of Public Worship calling upon the heads of schools for both sexes to forward at short notice suggestions for an improved method of teaching history. All heads of schools who fail to fall in with the ideas set forth in the Kaiser's great speech will be retired, as their reports will be considered as illustrating their incapacity or unwillingness to adopt the new ideas.

A Renowned Composer Gone.

The renowned composer, Carl Gottfried Wilhelm Taubert, died here Wednesday in his 80th year. Taubert, who was the son of an army bandsman, made his début as a prodigy pianist in 1836, being then the court accompanist at Berlin. He made a tour of England and Scotland as a pianist, and, thanks to the cordial terms in which he was spoken of by Mendelssohn, he achieved considerable success. In 1841 he became conductor at the Berlin Opera, and in 1845 conductor of the concert at the Prussian courts, and both posts he retained until his retirement in 1869. Taubert composed upwards of four hundred works, including seven operas and a vast quantity of chamber music, besides no fewer than 294 songs. His music to Shakspeare's "Tempest" has been performed in England, but in Berlin Taubert is best known for his songs and as a conductor whose celebrity was at its height between 1845 and 1860.

Census of Racing Stock.

A reunion of German and Austrian sportsmen will be held in Vienna towards the close of the month to make preparation for a general census of all the racing stock owned by the citizens of the two Empires, including Hungary. The census will be marked by characteristic German minuteness of detail, and will be the first business-like attempt at a thorough classification of racing material ever made in Germany. The scheme has the enthusiastic support of sporting men.

Don't Want to Talk German.

Though the law which is to compel the citizens of Alsace-Lorraine to transact all business with Government and the local authorities in the German tongue will not come into force until another twelve months have elapsed, the Reichskauselerei is being inundated with petitions for the relief of certain communes and individuals from the enforcement of the obnoxious regulation, either for a time or altogether. At the present moment there are 380 communes out of 1,700 thus exempted and the Government is apparently not disinclined to extend the privilege.

Intense cold continues throughout the country. Several letter-carriers have been found frozen on their rounds in Schleswig.

Great excitement prevails among the lower classes here, owing to a sudden rise in the price of schnapps to 5 pfennigs a glass. The rise was decreed by the Distillers' Trust.

"SOCIALISM" DOESN'T SCARE HIM.

Cardinal Manning Replies to His Critics—What Is Socialism?

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Chronicle* publishes an account of an interview with Cardinal Manning regarding an article which appeared in the *St. James' Gazette* in which the Cardinal was condemned as a Socialist because of a letter written by him to the new Paris publication, the *Vingtieme Siecle*. "Great is the power of a single word," exclaimed the Cardinal. "When the corn laws were abolished it was called 'robbery.' When the Irish church was disestablished it was termed 'spoliation.' When the Irish rents were reduced the act was denounced as 'confiscation.' And now, when the world of labor is to be protected by law it is called 'socialism.'"

The Cardinal proceeded to argue that it was impossible to define socialism, because any attempt to do so was met by three distinct Socialist schools, all of which denied the accuracy of the definition. Therefore it is more useful to know what socialism is not.

"In the first place," said the Cardinal, "the society of man is not of human but of divine creation. It is founded upon the three great laws of authority, obedience, and brotherhood. The whole of our legislation is essentially social for the protection of poverty and labor. In contrast, the socialism claiming supreme power to change, reform, reject, even to create the foundation and principles of political and therefore of human society, is essentially destructive and revolutionary.

"Second, the correction of social evils should be conservative of the life and health of society. Socialism, on the other hand, identifies social evils with society itself and kills the patient to cure his maladies. For example, the Socialist considers the chief evil of our times the accumulation of property in a few hands, and to cure it some Socialists would deny the right of property to individuals which is founded radically in the law of nature. Social legislation will show how to redress these inequalities. The poor law, the abolition of the corn law, and the laws of succession to real property, and the income tax are all just social laws founded upon the first principles of human society, as strictly conservative of the commonwealth. I am not saying that other similar laws are not required, or that they have received their full development. I am content with saying that any one calling such legislation socialistic does not know what socialism means."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

London Preparing to Enjoy Two More Divorce Scandals.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The divorce court will within the course of the next fortnight be again the scene of two sensational cases which are likely to set all tongues wagging as they have not wagged since Sir James Hannen presided over that case which is causing so much comment in the sister isle. The first of these is that of one of our leading opera bouffe actresses, who brings charges against her husband, who is also a well-known actor, while the corespondent is an equally well-known actress, who, with her husband, has a name in America. The other case is that of Col. Witter, who charges his wife with misconduct, naming as corespondent Mr. Isidore de Lara, the tall, good-looking, and popular singer and composer, who, in private life, is known by the less romantic name of Cohen.

Eating Wild Ducks and Salt Meat.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Heligoland is cut off by the ice from communication with the rest of the world, and has been since Christmas. The inhabitants are living on wild ducks and salt meat.

Will Celebrate the Discovery of America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Jan. 11.—The King of Italy has accepted the Presidency of the Christopher Columbus Committee which is arranging the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

To Help the Starving Irish.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The funds started by Lord Zetland, the Irish Viceroy, and Chief Secretary Balfour in behalf the distressed poor of Ireland now amounts to the sum of £19,000.

Lay the Blame on Emin.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Advices from Zanzibar are to the effect that the route to the Victoria Nyanza is again insecure. The blame for this state of affairs is laid upon Emin Pasha.

PAN-REPUBLIC CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Their Make-Up Announced by Judge W. H. Arnoux Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Judge W. H. Arnoux, Chairman of the Committee of Two Hundred of the Pan-Republic Congress to be held at Chicago in 1892, has appointed the following subcommittees in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting in this city in December:

Committee on Scope and Plan—Champion S. Chase, LL. D., Omaha, Neb., Chairman; Grover Cleveland, New York; Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; Carl Schurz, New York; Thomas Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; the Rev. W. C. Roberts, D. D., Lake Forest, Ill.; the Rt.-Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., LL. D., Chicago; Rabbi Temple Emanuel, New York; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Brooklyn; Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, New York; John Clark Redpath, LL. D.; Greencastle, Ind.; Prof. Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.; and Henry F. Downing, New York.

Executive Committee—Col. Evan Allen, New York, Chairman; Gen. Russell G. Alger, Detroit, Mich.; Gov. William D. Hoard, Madison, Wis.; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; Dr. G. B. Brown-Goode, Washington; William H. Webb, New York; Prof. Edmund J. James, Philadelphia; Prof. Alexander Winchell, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Aaron Vanderbilt and Frank B. Carpenter, New York.

Committee on Congressional Action—Walter S. Logan, Chairman, New York; William McAdoo, New Jersey; Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington; Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky.; George R. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Gen. Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont, and Prof. William D. Cabell, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Invitation to Patriotic Societies—Dr. Persifor Frazer, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.; Gen. Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kas.; William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.; Bishop John J. Keene, Washington, D. C.; Col. William H. Jack, Baton Rouge, La., and Col. L. L. Polk, Charlotte, S. C.

Committee on Address to the People of the World—Gen. Lew Wallace Chairman, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Terrence V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.; Col. Ethan Allen, New York; Rabbi Joseph Leucht, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Boston; George Kennan, Washington, D. C., and Yung Wing, LL. D., Hartford, Conn.

Ex-officio Members of All Committees—William H. Arnoux, New York, Chairman of Committee of Two Hundred; Col. Ethan Allen, New York, Chairman of Executive Committee; Walter S. Logan, New York, Chairman of Committee on Congressional Action; Dr. Persifor Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman of Committee on Invitation to Patriotic Societies; Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville, Ind., Chairman of Committee on Address to the People, and William O. McDowell, Secretary of the Committee of Two Hundred.

These committees will assemble in joint meeting on a day to be hereafter named by Champion S. Chase, Chairman of the Committee on Scope and Plan. The committees were appointed several days ago, but their announcement has been withheld until now in order that the gentlemen named in them might have an opportunity to notify the Secretary, William O. McDowell of Newark, of their acceptance.

Ex-President Cleveland writes: "I write to assure you that I am in accord with this movement, which has for its object the drawing of Republics of the world into closer bonds of sympathy."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll says: "It is of the highest importance that our relations with all the Republics should be of the friendliest character. Our Government is great enough not only to be the friend but the defender of every other Republic. It is time for a 'holy alliance' between Republics."

IN NEED OF A LEADER.

THAT IS WHAT AILS THE REPUBLICANS IN THE SENATE.

With a Nominal Majority of Fourteen They Are Unable to Take Up a Measure and Press It to a Vote—British Capitalists Own Land Enough in the United States to Support a Population of Over 3,000,000—Important Matters to Receive the Attention of Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A big sign is up over the Republican side of the Senate Chamber. It reads: "Wanted—A Leader." The need of a leader has become more apparent than ever. Senator Edmunds used to take all the responsibility of guiding his party colleagues. In his best days his leadership was cheerfully followed, for it was usually aggressive and wise. But early in the Cleveland Administration he led his fellow-Senators into a controversy over the Senate's power of removal in a matter of office-holders. The position taken was not tenable, and several Republicans kicked over the traces. Since then Senator Edmunds has sulked at periods and only on rare occasions has shown his ability to guide the party's course. With nine weeks for legislation left the Republican majority now finds itself confronted with a Democratic threat of forcing an extra session. It knows that this is in the power of the minority, and may only be avoided because some of the Democratic leaders think an extra session would hurt their organization more than the party in power. But the means to force the extra session exist, and it is all owing to the lack of leadership on the Republican side of the Senate. This deplorable vacancy was seen last session when the Election bill came over from the House. It was buffeted about and finally laid aside for the Tariff bill because Edmunds, Ingalls, and a few other upholders of the traditions of the Senate would not consent to the radical action which the emergency demanded. Senator Sherman threw out many hints that the Senate must change its practice, but he was afraid to make a stand-up fight for that change.

Then Senator Quay took a hand and showed that while he might not lead he could drive the Senate into passing the Tariff bill. This was done and the party got gloriously whipped. When the Senate met in December the supporters of the Election bill were strong enough to get caucus approval of their demand to take that measure up to the exclusion of everything else. But in doing this they had no definite plan for securing a vote. Senator Hoar, who had charge of the measure, seemingly trusted that Providence would open the way. But the Democratic Senators put more trust in themselves than in Providence, and blocked the way by talking against time until the silver Senators were ready for the deal by which the bill was shelved. Meantime the Republicans have changed their plan and changed it back again. They have quarreled in caucus only to make up and quarrel again. Edmunds and Hoar have pecked at one another like two jackdaws. That the Massachusetts Senator in his management of the Election bill showed extraordinary capacity for letting some one else lead no one questions. Now he is getting ready to move to take up the bill again as soon as the bargain between the Democrats and the silver Senators is carried out by the passage of the Free-Coinage bill. The chances are that he will renew the fight without any definite notion of his own plans, and the confusion which will follow may cause an indefinite delay in the business of the Senate which will cause an extra session. If the Election bill is to be taken up there must be some arrangement for a continuous session which will secure a vote on it within a week. Nominally the Republican majority in the Senate is fourteen, but, with the silver Senators acting as assistant Democrats under the lead of Senator Gorman, practically it is much smaller. But it is large enough to force the Election bill to a vote if any leadership is shown.

LAND OWNED BY ALIENS.

Millions of Acres Held by Citizens of Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Joint Congressional Committee on Emigration is pushing its investigation of alien land ownership to a conclusion. The Congressional report always claimed that about 30,000,000 acres were held in the United States by aliens. Leaving out the calculation those who have not been located in this country, but of which there are few doubts, the committee has found the location of about 11,000,000 acres owned by British subjects. This immense area is more than equal to the combined States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, which today support a population of over 3,000,000 persons.

Representative Oates of Alabama, who has made something of a study on the subject of alien land-holding in the United States, mentions the case familiar to Illinois people of Mr. Scully, a subject of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, who holds snug farms in Illinois aggregating 100,000 acres, occupied by hundreds of tenants, mostly foreigners, from which he receives an annual income of over $200,000. The Schouleys, another British family, have rentals valued at $100,000 annually from lands in America. The Marquis of Tweedale is credited worth the ownership of 750,000 acres; Phillips, Marshall & Co., London, 100,000; a German syndicate, 1,000,000; Mr. Rogers, 750,000; William Whaley, M. P., of Peterborough, 100,000; Lord Dunmore, 120,000; Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool, 100,000; Albert Peel, M. P., Leicestershire, England, 100,000; J. L. Kay, Yorkshire, 50,000.

The foreign ownership of railroads in the United States aggregates a great many millions of dollars. It is said that the capital stock of the Illinois Central railroad company is owned in London and in Holland. There are a number of other railroads, notably in some of the Southern States, which are controlled by foreign capitalists. It is said that $4,000,000 has recently been raised in London to help develop the tin industry in Dakota, and that a company, of which Samuel Ulltermyer is President, is about to engage in the production of tin.

The committee has also gone pretty deeply into the buying up of American breweries, flour mills, and other industries by English syndicates.

COPYRIGHT LOBBY ON HAND.

The Publishers Making a Strong Fight for Their Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The publishers' copyright lobby is on the ground awaiting tomorrow's developments in the Senate. The critical stage having been reached the authors have gone to the rear and the real beneficiaries of the bill are making the fight. Even the pugnacious Moncure D. Conway, after writing letters to show that the publishers were the favored class in the proposed legislation and the authors would get only incidental benefits, has been quieted, and grudgingly says, in order to secure some recognition of copyright, he is willing to see an imperfect and unjust measure passed. Senator Platt is to call the bill up in the morning hour, and the copyright champions are simple enough to believe that it can be put through without opposition. They are seeking to bulldoze the Senators who are against the measure into silence. Any suggestion of amendment fills them with disgust, because they say that means the failure of all legislation. This is not true. The bill might be amended so that a conference committee would be able to formulate a pretty fair measure. The lithographers have a delegation here working for an amendment which will do for them what the bill as it now stands does for the printers. If the copyrighted books are to be printed from type set in this country the lithographers can't see why in books in which colored lithographs are used a similar condition for their benefit should not be required.

It is barely possible that the bill drawn up by John W. Ela of Chicago may be offered as a substitute for the pending measure. Mr. Ela has placed in the hands of Senator Teller a letter, in which he sets forth the advantages of the license or royalty plan which he proposes for author and reader, leaving the publisher to reap the incidental benefits. In a general view of the situation from the standpoint of a reader, Mr. Ela says the "most obtrusive fact that he encounters is the difference in the American market between the price of a book by a foreign author and of a similar book by an American author. For a modern work by an American author he states it is necessary to pay at least 75 cents, generally a dollar and upward, more than the corresponding work by a foreign author would cost. Mr. Ela says his information, obtained from advocates of the pending measure, is that about 10 per cent of the selling price of the book is considered a fair compensation to the author.

It is admitted that the only object of a copyright law, international or domestic, is to secure compensation to the author. The question therefore is why the reader should be forced to pay a dollar more for a book simply for the purpose of putting 10 or 15 cents into the pocket of the author. If compensation to the author is really the object why not so legislate that only the author's 10 or 15 cents will be added to the selling price of the book instead of enacting a law the direct result of which, as experience seems to prove, is to make the reader pay the additional dollar to the publisher so that the reader may pay 10 or 15 cents to the author.

PROMISE OF A BUSY WEEK.

Matters of Importance to Be Acted Upon in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The legislative prospect for this week is full of promise of matters of public interest and importance. If the agreement made last week is observed by the Senate Wednesday will close the discussion of the Financial bill and decide its fate in that body. As it is generally expected that the Free Coinage amendment will prevail interest now centers in the result of the controversy over the National bank and 2 per cent bond features of the bill. The proceedings of the Senate after the Financial bill is out of the way are problematical. An effort will be made by the Republican Senators to hold a caucus and agree upon a program, and if this caucus is held a determined attempt will be made to cause it to place the Election bill again in the van of party measures and force it through the Senate with the aid of a closure rule. Should this attempt to secure caucus action on the Election bill fail the probabilities are that either the Apportionment bill, the Pension Appropriation bill, one or more of the pending labor bills, or perhaps the Conger Lard bill with the Paddock Pure Food bill as an alternative will be taken up.

Mr. Platt has given notice that he will ask the Senate to consider the Copyright bill tomorrow in the morning hour. This bill may also figure in the proceedings after the Financial bill is disposed of.

The Shipping bill and appropriations will probably be the chief matters of consideration in the House during the coming week. Monday is "District-Day," but Chairman Cutcheon of the Military Affairs Committee expects to make an effort to have the Army Appropriation bill, which was under discussion Saturday, disposed of before district legislation is given the floor. Tuesday an effort will be made to take up the Shipping bill and push it to a final vote as early as possible. The opposition developed, however, is strong and the prospects are that the bill will not be out of the way until Thursday afternoon. The Senate Financial bill is expected to reach the House the latter part of this week. There is no reason to expect the bill to cut any figure in the House during this week, but in view of the fight of last session over the Silver bill the situation is full of possibilities.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Rockford to Have $100,000 for a Public Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom made a special appeal to the Senate yesterday for the immediate passage of the House bill to provide for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Rockford, Ill., the total cost of site and building not to exceed $100,000. Mr. Cullom stated that his colleague in the House, Mr. Hitt, was greatly interested in the early passage of this bill, but had been unable on account of illness to be present at the Capitol and give his own attention to the matter. This appeal was sufficient to secure immediate consideration of the bill, and without objection it was passed. The Senate struck out the phraseology of the House bill and inserted in lieu thereof the form that has been agreed upon and which is now uniformly adopted for measures of this nature. As thus amended the bill goes back to the House with a request for conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill.

IT WRECKED THE HEARSE.

Run Into by a Grip-Car at State and Twenty-third Streets.

As the funeral cortége bearing the remains of little George Frankel to the Jewish Cemetery was crossing State street about 11 o'clock, going east on Twenty-third street, grip-car No. 697 struck the white hearse squarely in the center. A glimpse of a man as he was thrown in the air was succeeded by the crash of glass, and hearse and coffin were knocked a distance of fully ten feet. The little coffin was hurled through the glass side of the hearse, and struck with great force on the granite paving in the street. The oval covering over the glass of the coffin was forced off as neatly as if done with chisel and hammer, and the face of the little boy, his glassy eyes staring blankly in the faces of the curious who had drawn near, was presented to view.

The sight was too much for the nerves of a number of ladies and children who were among the onlookers. They hurried away. Several hundred people gathered about the hearse and coffin, however, the fate of the driver having been forgotten for the time. He had been thrown from his seat several feet beyond where the hearse lay, alighting on his right side with force sufficient to break several ribs and injure him severely internally.

As soon as those who had gathered about had sufficiently recovered from the shock the coffin was lifted up and placed in one of the closed carriages containing the relatives of the dead boy. The driver of the hearse, David Jones, was sent to the hospital, where his injuries were examined and pronounced serious. The hearse remained on the cable track a bent and misshapen vehicle, the axles of the four wheels bent almost double. Every particle of glass in the sides and ends had been shivered by the force of the concussion, and on the side struck by the grip the woodwork had been smashed and battered. Attached to the hearse were two handsome white ponies, both of which escaped injury in some unaccountable manner.

The wrecked hearse was after much trouble and delay dragged from the street-car tracks and another one telephoned for. On its arrival the coffin was placed inside, and the remains were conveyed to their last resting place. On arriving at the burying-ground another incident served to delay the final disposition of the body, no one present having the burial permit. Mr. Beldan, the owner of the hearse, remembered having given a permit to the injured driver. A message was sent to the livery stable, corner of State and Twenty-second streets, and in the pocket of Jones' overcoat was found the anxiously-awaited document. The interment was then proceeded with.

Mr. H. Frankel, the father of the dead boy, resides at No. 3425 Dearborn street, and is employed as a clerk in a down-town establishment. According to the story told by him of the collision, the funeral procession, consisting of the hearse and some ten carriages, proceeded with from the family residence to Twenty-third street, turning east, intending to cross State street and then go down Wabash avenue to the cemetery. He did not see the grip strike the hearse and heard no warning bell. Officers who arrived on the spot shortly after the accident made no effort to detain the gripman, who continued his run as soon as the track was clear, but instead arrested the liveryman to whom the rigs belonged. The funeral was in charge of Undertaker Matt Snyder of No. 3825 State street.

The gripman claims the driver of the hearse attempted to cross the car-track when the car was almost in the center of the cross street. He applied the brakes as quickly as possible. Jones, the driver of the hearse, is given an excellent reputation for carefulness and sobriety by his employer. The story of a few eye-witnesses is of such a contradictory nature that just where the blame for the accident lies can only be determined by careful official inquiry.

Georulf Valk, a German teamster, was instantly killed and his body horribly mangled by a north-bound train on the Northwestern road at Irving Park last evening. As Valk was approaching the railroad tracks at the intersection of Irving Park boulevard he saw a train approaching at a high speed, but evidently thought he could get across the track before the train would reach the boulevard. He urged his horse to a gallop, but when fairly on the track the engine crashed into the rig, hurling the driver from the buggy and throwing him about forty feet ahead of the engine. He struck on the track and instantly the pilot was grinding his body to a pulp as it was pushed along over the ties. The horse was also killed and the buggy was demolished. Valk's body was taken to Klaner's Milwaukee avenue morgue.

The Englewood Salvation Army was responsible for two runaways yesterday afternoon and a severe injury to Mrs. Morris, No. 414 Maple street, by one of them. The army with banners flying and drums beating marched down Sixty-first street and frightened a horse attached to a buggy, the outfit the property of J. B. Saunders of Washington Heights. The horse dashed down the street, knocking Mrs. Morris down, cutting her in the face and head, and otherwise injuring her. A team of horses attached to a street car took the fever and ran away for a short distance. Mrs. Morris was removed to her home.

SKIRMISHING WITH REDS.

[Continued from first page.]

ficiently clad. This is the result of delay by Congress in making an appropriation. Quite an amount of clothing stuff has been sent to the issue clerk's quarters, but there it has remained. Neither could it be used until all the material intended for this school had arrived. Instead of sending to the agency clothes made according to requisition plain cloth has been forwarded. This will have to be cut and the pieces formed into suits, which would require weeks to accomplish. As a consequence clothing which the boys should have received at the opening of winter they are still without. As a further consequence the superintendent says these boys are suffering. Some have dilapidated trousers which were intended for summer use. Others have shoes through which their toes appear, and others still have not had stockings to wear for weeks.

The girls, the Superintendent says, are not so badly off. So far as outward appearances go they are fairly well clad, but the matron says they have little or no underwear.

AFRAID OF THE MANITOBA SIOUX.

Scores of Settlers in North Dakota Desert Their Homes.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Gov. Burke has received dispatches this evening from Adjutant-General Devoy, Maj. Makee, and Capt. Yorkey, who are at Bottineau, stating that the situation on the Manitoba border is not serious. No outbreak has occurred, though the Indians are dancing and firing their guns day and night. The settlers have fled from their homes by the score, and this fact leads Gov. Burke to do everything in his power to prevent an uprising and allay the excitement.

The Governor shipped 250 stand of arms from Bismarck tonight to be distributed at Bottineau. He also telegraphed Senator Casey to see that 1,000 stand of rifles and a Gatling gun were forwarded by the War Department by first freight.

Col. Bentley states that every militia company in the State is ready to move on a moment's notice, and there are many offers of volunteer companies. It is believed here that the Indians who are making the trouble are the Manitoba Sioux, who formerly belonged to and were closely associated with the tribes of which Sitting Bull was the head. The members of the Legislature who represent the northern counties say that great damage has been done to property and the reputation of the State by the threatening attitude of the Manitoba Indians, but they believe that the danger is about over.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 11.—A special to the *Tribune* from Valley City, N. D., says:

"The city has been in a ferment of excitement all day. Shortly after midnight the bugle-call to arms was sounded, and within an hour the members of Company G, First Regiment, N. D. N. G., had assembled at the armory, where Capt. Peake read a telegram from Gov. Burke ordering the company to be ready to proceed to the frontier at an hour's notice. By daylight the company was ready, and is now momentarily expecting orders to go to the front. Tom Elliott of Ransom County has just telegraphed Gov. Burke an offer to raise and equip a full company of cavalry inside of two days."

OUR INDIAN POLICY A FAILURE.

Gen. O. O. Howard Thinks the Red Man Has Been Ill-Treated.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, has just been on a flying visit to Florida on a tour of inspection. Just before taking the train for New York he was engaged in conversation on the Indian question, and in reply to a question as to the Government's policy toward the Indian he said: "It has in the main been a series of grand mistakes, and a whole century of dishonor has been the result. I do not charge that there has been a deliberate purpose to treat the Indians dishonorably, but they have been the greatest sufferers by the Government's mistakes.

"Our first mistake, and it was a most serious one, was the making of treaties with the North American Indians as with a separate and distinct nation. They are not a nation. They are a part of the American people and they should be dealt with as with any other American subjects. This attempt to take a portion of a people inherent to a nation and to place it beyond the operation of the laws of that Nation, especially when this portion has nothing to entitle it to recognition as a separate and distinct Government, is an anomaly in the history of Governments and it has proved not only unsuccessful but disastrous.

"Our second mistake was the adoption of the reservation system and its continuance, even in the face of failure. There is no reason in saying to an Indian that he shall go onto a reservation and stay there."

"Do you favor the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department?"

"I do not. I am strongly opposed to it. My position, I am fully aware, is in direct opposition to that of Gen. Sherman and other army officers, but it is based upon my experience in dealing with the Indians, and upon a close study of the Indian problem."

"What are your objections to the proposed change?"

"To begin with it comprehends, I believe, the appointment of army officers as Indian Agents, positions heretofore filled exclusively by civilians. Making an army officer an Indian Agent would be imposing upon him the performance of functions which do not properly belong to him. It would weaken and corrupt the army."

Sons of Veterans Ready to Fight.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—The following message has been transmitted to the Governor of Nebraska:

"On behalf of the Nebraska Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., I tender you the services of all camps in this State that are now armed, and, if the State will furnish guns, of all in my jurisdiction. Gen. George Crook Camp No. 1 of Omaha is the first to report for duty, with three officers and thirty-two men in line, drilled, armed, uniformed, and equipped. It is, I believe, the hope of all that the regular army and State militia may be found adequate to subdue the bands of hostile Indians that now threaten our Northwestern frontier, and this offer is made not to gain notoriety or attract attention but as a reminder that the sons of the men who upheld our flag from the shadow of Sumter to the sunlight of Appomattox stand ready to do their duty and only await your call. FRANK J. COATES, "Colonel Commanding."

NEW CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

The Vandalia Inaugurates a Passenger Service Between the Two Cities.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—The Vandalia inaugurated today a new daily passenger service between St. Louis and Chicago. The train is the only Sunday day train to Chicago and leaves at 8:10 a. m., and arrives at 4:50 p. m.—eight hours and forty minutes.

Some changes in the Cairo Short Line passenger service went into effect today. The New Orleans express will leave at 8:30 in the morning. The Cairo, Memphis and Florida fast line and the New Orleans limited will leave every evening at 8:35.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 11.—The Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern railroad has been sold at Sheriff's sale to L. G. McNair and George C. Smith of St. Louis, trustees for the bondholders, for $500,000.

SIXTEEN BLAST FURNACES SHUT DOWN.

Ten Thousand Men Thrown Out of Work in the Mahoning Valley.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—Sixteen blast furnaces, all but two in the Mahoning Valley of Ohio, are shut down today in pursuance of an agreement reached two weeks ago. Ten thousand men are thrown out of work. The object of the furnace men is to force the coke operators to reduce the price of coke and the railroads to reduce freight rates to and from the valley.

Annie Oakley Not Dead.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The reported death in France a short time since of Annie Oakley, the crack shot, is denied in a letter from Frank Butler, her husband, to Dr. Fort of this city. He writes that while hunting on an English preserve they read of the lady's death in the French papers. After the shooting season closes in England they will return to America.

HE BLAMES THE SENATE.

VIEWS OF MR. CAREY OF WYOMING ON THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

The Western Statesman Thinks the Rules Now in Operation in the House Should Be Adopted by the Senators, So as to Facilitate Legislation and Give the Majority a Chance to Transact Business—South American Speculators at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Senator Carey of Wyoming is one of the most broad-minded of the Western Senators. He is forced to be modest in the debates, because he is only a late arrival in the Senate. But if some of his common-sense views uttered in private could be heard in the Senate debates I am sure that his criticisms would do good. He is an earnest Republican, and, although he is from a silver-producing State, is not in favor of unlimited free coinage of silver. He said in commenting upon the Congressional situation today that much of the principal misfortunes of the Republican party could be charged up to demoralization in the Senate. Last spring Speaker Reed began his campaign of overcoming the minority opposition for the sake of finishing up the work of Congress by the 1st of July. After the rules were modified in the House it would have been possible to have finished by that date if the Senate had co-operated.

If Congress could have finished its work by that day much of the irritation and uneasiness created about the country by the protracted discussion would have been avoided. The merits and demerits of the Tariff bill could have been freely explained and the majority could then have been held responsible for what it had actually done. The Senator cannot understand why the Senate hesitates for a moment to change its rules to escape from the dictatorship of Senator Gorman.

The House Hates the Senate.

In discussing this question the Senator laid bare a new and interesting subject not often discussed in the public prints. This is the feeling which exists between the Senate and the House. Mr. Carey says that this feeling now is one of the most intense and deep-seated bitterness. Individual members have very pleasant relations with individual Senators, but, as a body, the House hates the Senate. The reason for this is in the haughty air of superiority assumed by the Senators whenever they come in contact with the House for the purpose of conference on disputed questions. The members of the Senate conference committee are nearly always unyielding and treat the House's demands always as the unreasonable requests of men officially inferior. Mr. Carey thinks that it is this Senatorial feeling which is at the bottom of the disinclination to change its rules so as to conform in any way with those of the House.

Mr. Carey says further in discussing the debate on the Election bill that in his opinion the Republicans should have been there in their seats and should have made replies to the Democratic Senators. They were allowed to say what they pleased and to make declarations in the Senate which should have been promptly met and explained at the time. The reason for this was the apparent saving of time, but as the Democrats were talking to kill time there was no special point in this. Such action upon the part of the Republicans would have made a spirited debate and stirred up a proper spirit for the carrying through of the measure.

At present the Senate is a disorganized body. The majority can do nothing without Mr. Gorman's consent and it is therefore a farce to try to carry through any measure objectionable to the Democrats unless the rules are amended.

South American Ventures.

There are many speculators in Washington coming from the South American States. These are the same gentlemen who have visited London for the last eight or ten years with concessions for mines, railroads, harbor privileges, and so forth. In other countries the political capital is generally the commercial capital, and so the speculators who have many things of this kind to sell have been attracted by the fame of the reciprocity policy and have come to Washington to sell their wares. Naturally they find but few capitalists in Washington who are engaged in active speculation and so they go on to New York. American speculators are also sending out agents to ransack these countries to see the various propositions which are from time to time submitted for investment.

The trouble with many things brought to the American market is they depend upon the arbitrary will of some President who may be displaced or change his mind. Some of the concessions submitted have been overturned even during an investigation. Upon the other hand, some of the advantages found in these countries are great. Various exploring expeditions are being organized for next year. One is to go up the Amazon River for the purpose of spying out its resources in parts not known at present to commerce. Some of the concessions of mahogany forests on the Amazon look very attractive until investigation shows that they are practically impossible places on account of the lack of transportation. Some of the rich mines that show up so well in the way of ore on actual examination are found to be in localities where there is no transportation, and consequently the expense of working them and bringing out the result render them valueless.

Sympathizes with the Indians.

Gen. Schofield, the commander of the army, sympathizes to a certain extent with the Indians in their recent troubles. He says that much of the trouble is brought about by an uneven administration of their affairs. In saying this he does not for a moment criticise Congress or the Interior Department, but merely alludes to the fact that in the appropriation of money from time to time for the Indians the amounts vary and so the supplies for the Indians must vary also. This is not understood by the Indians and is charged up against the economy of the Interior Department. The Interior Department has nothing to do with these economies. It simply obeys the law. If it had been possible to have had $100,000 more for the Sioux this year there might have been no trouble. Gen. Schofield says that the enlisting of Indians as scouts in the army will in the end avoid future trouble. There are but few really hostile Indians in the West. Under present regulations the Secretary of War has authority to enlist 2,000 or 3,000 Indians. Three thousand Indians, Gen. Schofield thinks, represent the disturbing element among the hostile tribes. Every tribe passes through what he calls the hostile period. The majority of the Indians in the West are now tranquil and beyond the reach of the possibility of making trouble. He says that the Indians make fine soldiers. They are natural soldiers and take a great pride in their occupation. When they once have a uniform on their backs they are willing to do any of the work that the white soldiers are called upon to do. They are magnificent horsemen, and will form the basis for a fine native cavalry.

I asked the General if he did not fear the results that first followed the employment of the Sepoys by the British in India. He said that the mistake there was in permitting the native regiments to be officered by natives. He would not make that mistake in enlisting the Indians. They should always be officered by the whites. All experiments that had been made thus far in this direction were most satisfactory.

Not Many Warlike Redskins.

Of the 250,000 Indians in the West only a very small proportion is considered now troublesome. Over one-third of them are self-sustaining. Some of the Indians of the Southwest are well-to-do. The Indians of the Northwest, who passed through the hostile period of the Modoc war, are now settled and free from all disturbing elements. When the Messiah craze first broke out runners were sent through this country. It was hoped to find there coöperation with the Sioux. The Northwestern tribes, however, made very curious replies. They said that before the beginning of the Modoc war Chief Joseph was encouraged in a similar belief. They were told then that the spirit of a new Messiah would come to them and protect their lives in a holy war. They had learned the truth through bitter experience. None of the Indians killed were ever restored to life, so the runners were sent away without any encouragement.

Senator Dubois of Idaho says it is his firm conviction that this Messiah craze was started by the Mormons, and it is to them that nearly all of the Indian troubles of the last twenty-five years can be traced.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

Heard the Funeral Sermon by Telephone.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Rev. T. D. Beecher today preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Langdon, mother of Mrs. S. L. Clemens. Neither Mr. Clemens nor his wife attended, but listened by telephone 450 miles away in Hartford, Conn.

POLICE RAID A "FENCE."

EXCITING ENCOUNTER BETWEEN OFFICERS AND THIEVES.

A Capture That Breaks Up an Englewood Gang of Robbers—Annual Meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent Association—George Hankins Will Try a Fall with Ed Corrigan—Evanston's Anti-Saloon Action—A Suburb Complains That It Was Victimized—Other Local News.

Detectives Nordrum and De Sauza of the Central Detail and Detectives Conway and Scott of the Englewood police force effected an important capture early yesterday when they arrested five men supposed to be a part of a gang of thieves at whose hands the different railroad companies, brick manufacturers, and other establishments have been suffering for some time past. The arrests were made after a desperate fight.

For some time past the railroad companies in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards have complained that thieves were in the habit of stealing from freight cars. J. P. Sexton, the brick manufacturer, near Ashland avenue and Fortieth street, also complained of thefts. The police finally discovered, it is claimed, that David Mendelssohn, a Jewish dealer at Ashland avenue and Thirty-ninth street, was keeping a "fence," and that he had a go-between employé, H. Pashe, who was acting with outsiders. Then the police found the thieves and their rendezvous on Ashland avenue, near Forty-third street. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a patrol wagon backed up to the house of Richard Meehan, alias "Dirty Dick," at Ashland avenue and Forty-third street. The officers entered and a few moments later put Meehan, Adam Kroeger, and Frank Young under arrest. They were removed to the Stock-Yards Police Station, and then the officers paid Mendelssohn's place a visit. The latter refused to admit the officers, who were compelled to force an entrance. Mendelssohn extinguished the lights and then called for assistance, and in response several men rushed into the room. Mendelssohn refused to allow the house to be searched, and called on his friends to assist him. Every available weapon was brought into use. Finally Pashe and Mendelssohn were captured, but the others escaped. Mendelssohn and Pashe, with the three others, were removed to the Englewood police station.

ITS AFFAIRS ARE PROSPEROUS.

Annual Meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent Association.

The annual meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent Association was held at Battery D yesterday afternoon. At 2:30 o'clock President Dolland, using a leg of a chair for a gavel, secured order among the 223 delegates from every precinct in the city, and read the roll of accredited delegates. The minutes of the meeting of Jan. 13, 1890, were read by Secretary Daniel Hogan and approved. The published reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were adopted without reading and placed on the minutes. Recording Secretary Hogan presented a report outlining the work of the Board of Trustees and commending the members thereof for their diligence and faithfulness. The mortality during the year had been extraordinarily large, twenty-four deaths having been recorded. Two were suicides and one resulted from accidental shooting. The association had gained 338 new members and nine by reinstatement, and fifty-seven had been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues; seven had been lost by voluntary withdrawal. The present total membership was 1,538. The ex-officers are pensioners of the association and draw sick benefits. The annual entertainment at the Auditorium Sept. 24-31 netted over $26,000.

The chief business of the meeting was the adoption of eight comparatively unimportant amendments to the constitution. The election of officers followed. The official board was reëlected with the exception of Vice-President Kinsella, who withdrew from the contest in favor of Michael L. Miller. William Dollard is President; Daniel Hogan, Recording Secretary; William S. McGuire, Financial Secretary; Michael Brennan, Treasurer. New trustees at large were elected as follows: Sixth Division, D. L. McCarthy; Central Detail, James O'Toole; Eighth, M. M. Costello; Third, Thomas Meany; Ninth, S. C. Rank; Seventh, Patrick Lavin; Fifth, Thomas Seavey; New District (South Chicago, Capt. Walter L. Jenkins), William Van Pelt; Fourth, Randolph Sanders; First, Pat Gleason; Tenth, P. J. Reilly; and Second, John J. Mahoney.

The Treasurer's report summarized is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1889	$ 9,720.40
From Auditorium benefit	35,606.25
Dues, etc.	28,948.50
Donations	696.00
Theater tickets	145.00
Total	$75,116.15

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid beneficiaries	$48,000.00
Sick benefits	2,924.00
Funerals	3,000.00
General	653.33
Expenses Auditorium benefit	9,082.50
Total expenditures	$63,659.83
Balance	11,456.00

After speeches by officers-elect an adjournment was taken.

OPPOSITION TO ED CORRIGAN.

George Hankins' Arrangements with Owners of the West Side Track.

Ed Corrigan, the horseman, who taunted and denounced, without rejoinder, Mayor Cregier and the city officials, and who defeated for a time the "Gamblers' Trust" last fall, is not to have it all his own way on the West Side next summer. The chief of the "Trust" and a horseman of some note, George Hankins, will seek revenge.

After racing on the West Side track had closed a few months ago Mr. Corrigan found that he could get the ground no longer and made arrangement for establishing another track farther west and purchased land for it. But the people in the new neighborhood objected to a race track in their midst, and now, it is said, Corrigan has selected another location, still farther west and south, near Mud Lake and in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth and West Fortieth streets. Two railroads run near it, and if any further communication be needed a line of tugboats can be established between Clark street bridge and Mud Lake, making stops for passengers at other bridges on the odoriferous trips.

There will be opposition to Corrigan, and Hankins will organize it. It is stated that he has already leased the old West Side track for a number of years, and that the work of improving it and fixing it up will soon begin. Corrigan on leaving had all the stables and other structures removed, but these will be replaced with much better and handsomer structures. The rent to be paid for the place is said to be $15,000 a year—at least an option on the grounds for that sum was offered a short time ago.

WEST RIDGE SALOONS DENOUNCED.

A Big Meeting at Evanston Resolves to Wage Bitter War.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Evanston was held in the First Methodist Church in that village last evening to discuss the question of the enforcement of the temperance laws and take some action in rendering assistance to the Rogers Park Citizens' League to rid West Ridge of its saloons. Every seat in the church was occupied. Harvey B. Hurd presided. After singing and prayer Mr. Hurd stated the object of the meeting as follows:

Citizens of Evanston: We are gathered together not as representatives of temperance organizations nor of religious denominations, but as citizens of Evanston, without discrimination, with the object of considering the enforcement of the temperance laws. The reputation of our town as essentially the home of sobriety and social order, and the foster-mother of all moral influences, as well as a cradle of culture and learning, has been, perhaps, the most potent force in the creation, preservation, and promotion of the solid, material prosperity which its citizens enjoy. Our people should guard this reputation with jealous care, and be alert and energetic to take action against every malign influence that may threaten its integrity.

Volney Foster read a paper in which he declared that the law—namely: that no liquor shall be sold within four miles of the seat of the university—was all right. The question was, Should it be enforced?

Mr. Hurd stated that he could say upon good authority that West Ridge was incorporated with the sole object of granting licenses to saloons; that there were some of its property-owners who strongly opposed any such action, but that they had been threatened by people to the effect that they would not be safe in their property or their persons if they did not vote for the granting of licenses.

Martin Gridley spoke as a representative of the young men of the village, whose sympathy he pronounced as strongly in keeping with the movement.

The Rev. N. H. Whittlesey moved that the Chair appoint ten men who should take charge and dispose of the amount of money that was to be raised during the evening. Mr. Hurd appointed as the committee George B. Reynolds, T. C. Hoag, T. K. Webster, J. W. Thompson, E. D. Reddington, D. B. Dewey, Robert Hill, M. W. Kirkman, Dr. Dyche, and H. B. Hurd.

During the evening $1,150 was raised for the expenses of the movement. This will be applied, with what the Citizens' League of Rogers Park may yet raise, toward fighting the saloonkeepers of West Ridge and continuing the prosecutions now pending.

A WAIL FROM ENGLEWOOD.

How Hubert Frawley Is Said to Have Victimized Residents of That Suburb.

Hubert Frawley, a man about 40 years old, of pleasing address, a graduate of the Royal College of Dublin and of Harvard, who appeared on the Englewood horizon, coming from Buffalo, N. Y., a year ago, is missing, and has been for some days past. His prolonged absence has caused a little uneasiness among some friends and a great deal among a number of friends to whom, it is alleged, Frawley is indebted in sums varying from $50 to perhaps $500.

Mr. Frawley lived with his wife and family on Dickey street. He was introduced to Englewood society by a well-known man who secured for him a position with Mr. Tim Maloney, a contractor. Mr. Maloney's books needed some regulating. Mr. Frawley took the position. When he left Mr. Maloney's employ the books were plain to him, but Mr. Maloney's losses are said to have reached several hundred dollars. F. H. Winston, a real-estate man on Halsted and Sixty-third streets, is also said to be a creditor of Frawley. F. G. Thearle & Co., jewelers, had an acquaintance with the same man. When Mr. Frawley reached Englewood it was supposed that he was a widower. He is said to have cultivated that impression by tearfully telling sympathizing female friends of his last visit to his beloved wife's grave and of the floral decorations that he left there. It is claimed that he told them that out of respect for her he had taken a pledge that he would not play a sonata on a piano until she had been dead five years. One day, while he was indulging in such remarks, his wife with two children is alleged to have appeared on the scene. Since that hour, it is stated, his star has been on the decline.

WORK OF THE WAIFS' MISSION.

Superintendent Daniels, Judge Tuthill, and Others Tell About It.

The front seats in the Eighth Presbyterian Church were occupied by a delegation from the Waifs' Mission. The boys behaved well, though some of them fell asleep while Judge Tuthill, Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott, and Superintendent Daniels were presenting the mission's claims to the public.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, the pastor, explained the object of the meeting to be to promote the good work, and introduced as the first speaker Judge Tuthill. The foundations of this noble structure which Mr. Daniels was rearing, Judge Tuthill said, must be strengthened. The work of caring for the homeless boys, rescuing them from the streets and placing them in homes, was of the highest importance. In it lay the solution of the question of how crime is to be checked.

After Judge Tuthill's address Glenn Hall, the boy soprano, sang "Not There, My Child." Mr. Elliott then spoke of the boys who came before the Justice and Criminal Courts as the despair of the Judges. Mr. Daniels had 870 such boys under his charge. Prof. Payne sang "Throw Out the Life-Line," the boys joining in the chorus, and Mr. Daniels gave some idea of the mission's work. He told of an excursion which he had made with Judge Tuthill into "Little Hell" and "Dark Lane," where, in a room over a barn, the "Little Hell" Temperance Club with its seventy-five or more members had its meeting-place. A man came out to hold Mr. Daniels' horse "Ned," refusing any pay, and Judge Tuthill did not know till afterward that this man was one of the most desperate criminals in that hard neighborhood—in fact, he had since been sent back to the penitentiary. This was the way he took to show his gratitude for kindness that Mr. Daniels might have shown to his children. These people could be reached through their little ones when every other method failed.

In the last eleven months Mr. Daniels and his assistants paid 425 visits to police stations, and had had 885 cases under their charge. All were not innocent boys, but a good many of them ought not to have been in police stations at all. Many had been brought in for sleeping out when they had no other place. If his hearers had seen them wandering about the streets at all hours they would understand why the Waifs' Mission never closed its doors. Through the mission 79,000 meals had been served and 1,300 lodgings supplied. Several hundred baths had been given.

There were 940 heads of hair clipped, and there were about 500 circuses. They were not, perhaps, the best circuses ever seen, but they were pretty good and were adapted to the boys. Mr. Daniels then told of how Mrs. Judge Gresham enjoyed herself while sitting among a lot of boys that had been dirty, ragged, and hungry. Opposite her was a poor shop-girl engaged like her in teaching the waifs.

Dr. Wallace said the first time he ever saw the late Gen. Crook the latter was addressing a crowd of the mission boys, and he was as much at home as when fighting Indians on the frontier.

A substantial collection for the benefit of the waifs was taken up, and the meeting closed with the singing of "America."

OFFICERS ELECTED AND INSTALLED.

A Busy Week Among Various Evanston Associations and Societies.

Last week was a busy one for the election of officers of the various organizations of the Village of Evanston for the ensuing year. The Business-Men's Building and Loan Association elected the following officers:

President, William Stacey; Vice-President, Dr. A. H. Parker; Secretary, Frank H. Judson; Treasurer, W. G. Hoag; Directors, Dr. A. H. Parker, W. P. Turner, Dan F. Reed, John Hebblethwaite, A. H. Childs, C. G. Neeley, Thomas Bates, George Iredale, and N. P. Williams.

Officers of the Evanston Savings and Loan Association elected were:

President, D. A. Coe; Vice-President, W. E. Suhr; Secretary, C. A. Wightman; Directors, R. C. Hacker, Alf Johnson, H. A. Freeman, H. G. Savage, Charles Jernegan, and M. L. Record; Treasurer, B. F. Hill; Attorney, George S. Baker.

The following officers were installed of Court Evans, No. 97, I. O. F.:

George A. Bogart, Chief Ranger; William A. McDougall, Vice Chief Ranger; Robert F. Milne, Recording Secretary; W. Cyril Jones, Financial Secretary; S. C. Wood, Treasurer; M. Petska, Senior Woodward; George Kisch, Junior Woodward; Peter Miller, Senior Beadle; J. F. Casper, Junior Beadle.

At the installation of Unity Council, No. 139, National Union, Senate Deputy Conway of Ravenswood acted as installing officer, and was assisted by Friends Hogan and Caristein as Marshals. The following officers-elect were duly installed:

P. P. Lee, President; H. M. Walker, Vice-President; J. Millhening, ex-President; W. H. Crocker, Speaker; W. P. Turner, Secretary; George B. Ide, Treasurer; A. E. Price, Chaplain; J. C. Lane, Usher; Robert Simpson, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. D. Bishop, Doorkeeper; J. A. Hood, C. P. Mitchell, H. E. C. Daniels, Trustees; W. H. Crocker, J. Milhening, A. D. Bishop, Delegates to Cook County Cabinet; P. P. Lee, Representative to State Assembly.

INDORSED THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

An Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting at Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

The mass-meeting of Socialists and laboring men at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon was well attended, G. A. Horten presiding. Among those who occupied seats upon the platform were T. J. Morgan, Ed Berlyn, Robert Webber, Jacob Winnen, and Julius Vohlteich, while in the main portion of the hall were Prof. Orchardson, "Free Trade" Cook, Mrs. Woodman, and Fanny Kavanaugh.

The Chairman opened the meeting by giving the reasons for the calling of a mass-meeting.

Mr. Berlyn was the first speaker. "The laws we have today are for the thief," said he, "for he is a thief who makes his money by dishonest speculation. The workingmen elect officers to make laws, but how are they carried out? In spite of the laws he sees himself growing poorer and getting less wages for his work, while the capitalist gets richer year by year."

"Tommy" Morgan said "the capitalist and the politician tell us there is no cause for complaint, and this is a brick wall which is strengthened by every orator at every Fourth of July celebration. While our Government is founded on principles of abstract morality and theory, we recognize the fact that it is now as far from its fundamental principles as any monarchy in Europe."

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting giving its sanction and support to the Socialist party. Another mass-meeting will be held at the same place in the near future.

WILL CONTROL THE MIDLAND.

G. W. Henry Purchases Stock in Kansas City's Big Hotel.

George W. Henry of the lumber firm of Henry & Coatsworth of this city will next week receive the transfer of two-fifths of the stock of the Midland Hotel at Kansas City. Mr. Henry is already the owner of the Warder Grand Opera-House and Hotel Warder of the town named.

Mr. Henry's purchase of stock in the Midland is in a measure forced. C. M. Hill, the present manager of the house, and his father-in-law, Dr. Robbins, with three Chicago men—W. S. Eden of the Tremont, Willis Howe, and J. H. Chassaing—now constitute the Midland Hotel company. Mr. Henry, at different times, has loaned Mr. Hill money on the latter's stock to such an extent that he is obliged to take it, and has also arranged for the purchase of Dr. Robbins' block. Jan. 16 the stockholders will meet in Kansas City and make the transfer. The Midland is the largest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco. It has been said that Mr. Meserve, a hotel man of this city, will be the new manager, but the statement lack confirmation.

WILL PUT UP THE MONEY.

A Large Sum Already Subscribed for the Englewood Y. M. C. A.

"Shall the Englewood Y. M. C. A. be closed?" was the question discussed at a business-men's mass-meeting held at the association building, Sixty-third and Princeton streets, yesterday afternoon. The association, although its meetings are well attended, has struggled for some time under the incubus of debt, and matters had reached a crisis. Either the debts must be paid or the property of the association pass away to satisfy court judgments. With this understanding Y. B. Haagsma called the meeting to order, and begged the business-men of Englewood to be not slow or parsimonious in handing up subscriptions.

H. C. Shaver came forward with a check for $200. Mr. R. E. Brownell gave a like sum. J. McK. Cleland asked Secretary Day to write $150 opposite his name. When the result of the afternoon's labor was disclosed there were $1,224, in cash, time notes for $1,064, and pledges from different citizens to raise $3,050. The grand total, including $1,400 of young men's subscription, is $5,338. The members believe that the full amount needed will be raised, and the Englewood Y. M. C. A. will not be closed.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Capt. Kipley as a Censor.

Capt. Joseph Kipley, with Lieut. Quinn and half a dozen detectives, listened to the rehearsal of a play in the Polish language yesterday afternoon at Walsh's Hall on Emma street. The Polish-Russian Nihilists in that part of the city have decided to produce a play Jan. 31 dealing with the circumstances of the death of Alexander II. of Russia. The play has been suppressed in all the European Capitals and in New York. Capt. Kipley, as a censor of the sentiment of the play, declared that while some parts of the drama were a little opaque, as a whole it led up to the throwing of the bomb in a realistic way. The play has the approval of the Chicago Police Department.

Doesn't Believe the Story.

Albert Antisdel, General Manager of the American Express company in Chicago, said yesterday in reference to the reported wholesale robbery of the company's through cars between this city and New York: "I think there is little if any truth in the story, for if there had been I would certainly be notified of it. All I have heard is what I read in THE TRIBUNE. The money and packages of particular value are locked up in safes placed in the car occupied by the messenger and guard. These could not have been molested without my knowing something about it. Tramps might have broken into one of the cars and stolen a few packages, but nothing more than that."

Awaiting the Decision.

Those Englewood people particularly interested in the preservation of the prohibition district are worked up over the probable result of Judge McConnell's opinion as to the rights of the club-men that will be rendered this afternoon. If favorable to the club-men there is a strong probability that some of the club-men who have been arrested for selling liquor without a license and whose cases were dismissed for want of prosecution on the part of the agents of the church union will commence suit against the officers of the church union on a charge of malicious prosecution. Saloon-men are said to be already figuring on locations.

Installed Officers.

At their rooms in Dunlap's Hall, Oak Park, Saturday evening the following newly-elected officers of Washington Camp, No. 47, Patriotic Order Sons of America, were installed by District-President James L. Blundin of Austin: Past-President, George W. McFadden; President, Charles W. Harvey; Vice-President, Henry L. Brown; Master of Forms and Ceremonies, J. S. Caldwell; Secretary, C. L. Perrish; Financial Secretary, J. F. Sidas; Treasurer, Delos Hull; Conductor, J. S. Ingraham. This evening at Steiner's Hall, Oak Park, the camp will give a grand concert.

Halted by a Bullet.

Patrick Monaghan was shot and seriously injured last night by Harry Rivers, the watchman at the Bethesda Mission on Clark street, near Polk street. About 11 o'clock Monaghan broke into the mission and appropriated two blankets. Rivers ordered him to halt. Monaghan kept on and the watchman fired one shot, which took effect in Monaghan's left thigh. He was booked for burglary and afterwards removed to the County Hospital. His wound is not necessarily fatal. After the shooting Rivers gave himself up. He was locked up to await the result of Monaghan's injuries.

The "Christian Socialists."

A meeting of the Society of Christian Socialists was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. The declaration of principles was read by one of the members. It sets forth that all political and industrial relations should be based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man in the spirit of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It concluded that the aim of the Socialists was embraced in the aim of real Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Shorb made an address.

Hendryx on His Way to Goshen.

Officers have left for Goshen, Ind., with Frank T. Hendryx. He is charged with murdering Edmund Calkins last April. Calkins was 60 years old and wealthy. He had been married but three days to a young widow, when he and his wife with Hendryx went boat riding. The boat was overturned and Calkins drowned. Mrs. Calkins, who was recently arrested at Niles, Mich., confessed that her husband was drowned by herself and Hendryx. The latter was arrested at Hyde Park Saturday.

Mary Is Not Known Here.

A Pittsburg dispatch says a young woman named Mary Hughey, arrested for begging for money to relieve the necessities of her relatives and recognized as the same person who had robbed several residences to which she secured admission by fainting on the front door step, claims to have wealthy relatives in Chicago. Chief of Detectives Max Kipley has no knowledge of any such person.

Withdraws from Cahn, Wampold & Co.

David Wallach has withdrawn from the firm of Cahn, Wampold & Co., wholesale clothiers. He has been associated with the firm since its organization—twenty-five years ago. His interest was purchased by the other members of the firm, which will continue in business without change of name.

Items.

John L. Sullivan arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Leland. He had many callers.

Miss Mary Allen West, editor of the *Union Signal*, lectured in Union Hall, Evanston, yesterday afternoon, on "How to Help the Public School Children to Good Habits."

The Irish Columbian Club met at Fitzgerald's Hall yesterday and decided to celebrate St. Patrick's-Day. Details of the celebration will be taken up at a meeting Sunday, Jan. 18.

The finding of a knife and a razor on Martin Weier led yesterday to a general search of the prisoners and cells. Half a dozen knives and two razors were found, and the jail authorities will investigate.

The Country Club of Evanston has found it desirable to secure another location for headquarters. At a business meeting Tuesday evening it will recommend its adoption, and offer a feasible plan for its purchase.

Adolph Peterson, Pierre, S. D., 42 years of age, was held up and robbed of $150 by two men about 10 o'clock on Canal street, near Van Buren street. Officer Poole came up in time to catch both men. They gave their names as John O'Brien and John Brown.

PREACHED AT ST. JAMES'.

THE REV. HENRY A. ADAMS OF BUFFALO, N. Y., HEARD THERE.

He Has Not Yet Decided to Accept the Call to the Church, However—First Sermon of the Rev. James G. Johnson at the New England—Tribute to Dr. Peddie—The Rev. Mr. Aclum of Aurora Preaches at the Columbia Theater—Prof. Swing on the Treatment of the Indians.

The Rev. Henry A. Adams of Buffalo, N. Y., who has received a call from St. James' Episcopal Church, occupied the pulpit of that church yesterday morning. Every seat was taken and many were compelled to stand.

Mr. Adams is a young man and has a fine presence in the pulpit. His voice is rich and powerful and his delivery animated. He claimed the closest attention of the congregation throughout.

The text of his sermon was the words:

I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love. . . . Hosea xi., 4.

This utterance of the prophet indicated, said the preacher, the secret of the success of the religion of Jesus Christ. It appealed to man from the three sides by which he is influenced—his physical, mental, and moral natures. Christ took hold of men as a man, and his nobility as a man was what most affected them. It was not by a more critical comprehension of the doctrine of the atonement or other cardinal principles of the Christian religion that man could approach nearer to Christ; it was by understanding him to be a perfect man with all man's qualities and attributes developed in highest perfection. Especially were men drawn to him by the passion which influenced mankind more than any other—that of love.

St. James', said Mr. Adams, ought to embrace within itself 100,000 souls—there was that number within the parish. Yet how many there were who could not find a place in any church. The Bishop of New York had told the speaker that if every church in New York was crowded to its utmost capacity there would still remain 1,200,000 people who could not get into any church. The situation was similar in Chicago and other cities, and a fruitful field for work was at once opened.

Mr. Adams said after the sermon, in reply to an inquiry from a reporter, that he had not yet decided whether to accept the call from St. James' or not.

"Before I left home," he said, "I decided not to make up my mind until after I had returned home. I wished to be free from the glamor and influences of this church in coming to a decision. I wish now that I had not formed such a resolution, on account of the suspense. It keeps me in suspense, as well as the two congregations—that of St. James' and the congregation at home. This was certainly a fine congregation today."

Applied Christianity.

The Rev. James G. Johnson, D. D., of New London, Conn., having been called to the pastorate of the New England Congregational Church, preached to fair-sized congregations at that church yesterday. This life, the speaker said, is begun when a man surrenders to Christ, giving up vice and selfishness and taking him as Lord. Repentance is forsaking sin. True faith makes Christ the model in all things. Conversion is only the beginning. The true purpose of Christianity is to make human life larger and broader than before—to restore in man the image of Christ. Religion should make men perfect in every trust. Applied Christianity would hasten the reign of brotherly love.

Dr. Johnson's text last evening was II. Kings, xiii., 21, "And when the man was let down and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood up on his feet." The prophet was the reformer of his time, said the speaker. He was the wise man of the day who taught men better morals. After his death, however, his words were almost forgotten. This miracle served to fix the attention of the people on the messenger of God. It was not strange that the interest should be awakened. God here gives us an object lesson in which he teaches the permanency of good character. The spirits of the good are near us and fill the air with their presence. The words recorded in the books and letters of great men in the past arouse those who can read them. Moses is inseparable from his books in which he teaches the art of government. So with the other characters of the Bible; they are undying forces among thepeople today.

A Tribute to the Late Dr. Peddie.

In the Second Baptist Church, Monroe and Morgan streets, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, yesterday morning took for his text, "Rightly teach us to number our days so that we may gain a heart of wisdom." His discourse led up to a brief panegyric of the life and character of the Rev. Dr. John Peddie by way of a closing application. There was no division of time, said the preacher, so sharply defined as a day. People talked lightly of wasting a day, yet the same habit that led a man to violate the sanctities of one day would lead him to forego the obligations of another. He pictured man as daily prompted by two spirits, that of God on the right hand and of worldly wisdom on the left. Education was the sharpening of the faculties, and when properly directed taught souls to think rightly and quickly, but many men and women passed through college and were not educated. They accepted the whisperings of the spirit on the left hand that all things were for social enjoyment and advancement, and that the aim of worldly wisdom should be in advancing self. True wisdom was the unity of our daily life with the plans of God. Therefore a man was not wise who spent his days without prayer and turned his back upon the wisdom of the Bible. The sincere man was a man of wisdom. Simplicity was purity.

The preacher then made the application of his discourse by reference to his intimate friend of twenty-one years, the late Rev. Dr. Peddie. He was a man to whom time alone was the disclosure of the greatness of his character. He loved the Lord and loved the souls for whom he died. "He went into unconsciousness suddenly in his library," said the speaker, "never to say good night to me again, but in the brighter clime, I hope, to bid me good morning. If ever I knew a man of simplicity of character and noble sympathies it was Dr. Peddie. I never heard him say an unkind word of any man, but I have seen him weep like a child when he feared that he might have given offense. The last words that he wrote were: 'When is the best time for a man to commence to serve the Lord Jesus Christ?' and his answer was 'now.' The last hymn he selected was: 'I heard the voice of Jesus saying come unto me and rest.'"

Dr. Peddie became pastor of the Second Baptist Church here in 1878, but two years afterwards, the climate not agreeing with him, he resigned. He died in Philadelphia a week ago today of paralysis.

Government and Indians.

"What of thy works? Thou hast the name of being alive, but art really dead," was the text read by Prof. Swing at Central Music-Hall. Entering upon a dissertation concerning the origin and historic acceptance of the term "works," he showed how first amongst hooded friars and self-denying bands of men who wore the garb of brotherhood "works" were believed a punishment self-inflicted. Then in the early dawn of the Reformation the idea found inception in the mind of Luther that "works signified faith." "This," he said, "was all the works of Protestant and Catholic fathers—a simple exercise of religious ceremonies. They were works, but not good works. My theme in its broadest terms is the present need of a broader civilization caused by good works. And conversely more extended good works, caused by a broader civilization—they both go hand in hand down the aisles of time."

Referring to the recent Indian troubles Prof. Swing deplored the fact that the only "good works" the Government strived to place in their midst was the gun and financial agent.

"They went to all the tribes, but all good works were left behind," he said. "The human heart is an ocean into which flows all the streams of life. You cannot expect Indian civilization to fatten and thrive on spoiled meat and the shadow of a musket. Legislators make mistakes. The tearing down of a saloon is equal to building a church. A muzzle on a dog in summer is no better than a muzzle on a gambler the whole year round. There has been legislation in abundance against small offenses. Let us hope, on a theory of evolution, we may battle with the big ones now. Let us hope for good works in unison with our time."

From Parental to Self-Control.

The Rev. Dr. Canfield delivered one of a series of sermons on the book of Job at St. Paul's Universalist Church yesterday morning. His subject was "Friends in Council with Desperate Men." In the evening the topic upon which he based his remarks was the "First Perilous Step in Life." This step was the transition of the child from parental responsibility to that of his own. He referred to the time when Christ strayed away from his mother and father and was found discussing theology with the wise men in the temple and the answer the Lord gave his mother when she rebuked him. It was hard for parents to realize that their children had other than an earthly father. A child should be taught when he went out into the world on his own responsibility that he must be about his Heavenly Father's business. It was hard for a mother to see her beloved boy growing out of her care. But it must be so. In conclusion he spoke of the frequent instances where men started schemes and organizations and of their growing beyond their control. The power for good of these schemes might be enhanced, but it pained the originator to think he could no longer call it his.

Age of Progress.

The Rev. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church being in St. Louis dedicating the new tabernacle, the Rev. Mr. Aclum of Aurora preached in his stead at the Columbia Theater yesterday.

"If criticism be a spur to progress," began the speaker, "ours should be preëminently an age of progress, for it is preëminently an age of criticism. We live as no other age has. Literature, art, science, social customs, and religion must all stand the crucial test of criticism."

Dr. Aclum then referred to the attacks of science upon religious beliefs, quoting the often reported observation that religion had its basis in faith only, and the doctrine of prayer could not be supported by logical argument, being in opposition to the laws of Nature.

"What are the laws of Nature?" he inquired. "Who knows?"

He then asserted that all sciences, even the most exact, are based upon a groundwork of assumed fact, and suggested that as new natural laws were being discovered daily there was a strong probability that the God who created Nature had other laws still unknown to men with the working of which the petitions of the faithful might be answered.

At Central Music-Hall.

Even the stage at the Central Music-Hall was filled last evening when the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Plymouth Congregational Church announced his text.

Dr. Gunsaulus' discourse was on "Man and His Circumstances and Environments," showing just in what measure they affected his welfare. The natural tendency of man was to disregard the promptings of right and follow the blind lead of temporal benefits, which, Dr. Gunsaulus showed, in the end returned freighted with all that is baneful. The inclination to sloth and inactivity in the midst of circumstances that were not unchangeable was pointed out as a lesson to all mankind to rise above the promptings of these so-called natural circumstances.

Other Religious Matters.

The Rev. Dr. Hartman of the American Educational Aid Association occupied the pulpit yesterday in the Englewood Presbyterian Church. The attendance was good, but was not as large as on the preceding Sunday. Dr. Hartman's sermon was on the "Lilies of the Field," and at the conclusion of the service a congregational meeting was held, when the trustees were instructed to supply the pulpit until otherwise ordered. A collection to defray legal expenses was also taken up.

The college and local Young Men's Christian Associations met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at Evanston yesterday afternoon in a union prayer-meeting, led by W. A. Sunday, the Pittsburg base-ball player.

THAT CANDLER REPORT.

View of It Taken by the Columbian Exposition Officials.

Lyman J. Gage was asked yesterday his opinion of the proposition of Mr. Candler and others to cut down the salaries paid by the National Commission.

"I really haven't sufficient information on the subject to form an opinion," he replied, "and in the absence of such information I would not care to say anything about the matter. I haven't seen the committee's report yet, and do not know that it has been made public. All that I have noticed thus far has been wholly unofficial, and contained nothing to indicate the extent of the proposed reduction. It would, in my mind, be presumptuous for me to criticise the committee's report without knowing what it is."

Mr. Candler's proposed suggestion to reduce salaries so that none would exceed $5,000 would affect but four officers, Director-General Davis' salary is $15,000, Secretary John T. Dickinson draws $10,000, Col. J. A. McKenzie, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, $8,000, and President T. W. Palmer $12,000. Mr. Palmer has signified his intention to accept only so much of his salary as will pay his traveling and incidental expenses while engaged in World's Fair business and $3,000 for a confidential secretary. This in all will not amount to more than $5,000, so that Mr. Candler's suggestion would in reality affect but three officials.

The World's Fair Act itself would have to be amended in order to accommodate Mr. Candler. By that the commission was authorized to fix the salaries of its officers, and it has entered into engagements upon that authority.

Mr. Candler's committee proposes that the directory shall pay these salaries. This is an obligation which the directors, it is understood, are not ready to assume. They have already a large salary list, and see no reason for assuming the obligations which Congress has authorized the commission to incur. They think that the Government can stand these salaries, especially since it authorized their creation.

Mr. Candler also proposed that the National Commission be stripped of a large portion of its authority and that the same be transferred to the local directory. A move like this, it is believed, could not be made without disrupting the present organization of the World's Fair and spreading irremediable discord where harmony prevails.

Everything is now settled to the mutual satisfaction of the commission and directory, and an effort by four or five Congressmen unacquainted with the present situation to change things would be regarded by Fair officials as unwise and calamitous. The Commissioners have declared they would raise a merry war if the Candler committee should approximate to any degree of success in curtailing the powers of the commission.

The chaos that prevailed during the very brief session of the Candler committee here has been reduced to order by mutual agreement since the committee returned to Washington.

The Board of Lady Managers is also threatened by Mr. Candler's report, but the ladies feel that Congress will not insult the women of the country by legislating the board practically out of existence.

In World's Fair circles great interest attaches to action which may be taken in the City Council over the Lake-Front-Illinois Central ordinance. It rests largely with that body now to determine whether the Lake-Front is to get any portion of the Fair. The directory, in the language of one of the members, is "stuck," and in a pretty large hole. The Michigan avenue property-owners will stick to their original proposition for the present.

The Board of Architects will hold a formal meeting today and discuss plans.

Knights of Labor Choose Officers.

The Central Council of the Knights of Labor held a meeting yesterday at No. 155 Washington street. The Committee on Legislation was instructed to present a resolution to the Board of Sanitary Trustees urging them to employ men by the day and not to give out work to contractors. The special Committee on Ballot Reform reported progress. They informed the Central Council that a bill drafted by the committee of the Ballot Reform Association met their approval. This bill has been also approved by the main body.

The following officers were elected: J. C. Bromwell, President; J. J. O'Neil, Vice-President; J. Danaher, Recording Secretary; H. Canavan, Financial Secretary; Charles Hank, Treasurer.

Fatal Accident in a Mine.

ELK GARDEN, W. Va., Jan. 11.—A terrible accident occurred at the Atlantic Mine, near this place, yesterday morning. When half way up the cable of an incline broke and the car started down. Two men jumped and were saved, but the third, John Devanney, was killed. The car dashed into a group around the fire, killing Jeff Paugh. Curtis Owens had three pounds of powder in his pocket. He was knocked into the fire and the powder exploded, burning him badly. Frank Hughes had an arm broken, and others sustained bad bruises.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists i every part of the world. 25 cents.

For invalids. A pleasing, delicious food WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD.

TALKED OF THE FUTURE.

LEGISLATIVE POLITICIANS SPEND SUNDAY IN CHICAGO.

Schemes of Interest Now Being or to Be Considered by the General Assembly Discussed—How the Proposed Increase of Judges Is Regarded—Men Who May Fill the Offices if Created—Figures Regarding the Drainage Canal.

Most of the members of the General Assembly from Cook County spent Sunday in Chicago, and as a rule they were around town yesterday discussing their future plans. John Donnelly of Woodstock was in the company of the Democratic members, and he and they freely discussed the Senatorial situation. As far as could be ascertained from their loose talk the Democratic members are opposed to the unseating of any of the members of the Lower House. One of them, who usually obeys orders from headquarters, said: "If we unseat McCrone or Hamilton the Republicans in the Senate will unseat Noonan and Caldwell. That is most serious. It is easier for us to get seats in the House than in the Senate. If Noonan and Caldwell are unseated Harris and Donnelly will be seated, and for four years. That is no joke, and we are not going into the unseating business with a light heart. I don't think we are going into it at all."

This was the talk of one of the most level-headed members of the General Assembly from Cook. It is well known that Representatives James Townsend, Bryan Conway, Henry Carmody, and James H. Farrell are opposed to the unseating business. All four were up yesterday, and they spoke against such a move. They said it was bad politics, and they are "agin it."

Those members also discussed the various reform schemes about Cook County outlined in THE TRIBUNE's Springfield dispatches yesterday. Mr. Donelly, who was the spokesman for the crowd, said: "I am opposed to the Charity Board scheme. Cook County has too many boards already. I am opposed to giving Judge Gary and Judge Waterman, the two Republican members of the Appellate Court scheme, further appointive prerogatives. I think that the County Board as at present constituted is good enough to manage the charitable institutions. Those institutions are better managed now than the quasi-public institutions like the Washingtonian Home, managed by the so-called reformers."

The proposal to increase the number of Judges seems to have the support of all the Democratic members from Cook. They think that more Judges are required, and believe that the addition ought to be made to the Circuit Court. Speaker Crafts, too, is understood to be in favor of the addition. It is given out that Baker on the Democratic side and Waterman on the Republican side will retire or be retired in June, and Crafts will be one of the Democratic nominees for the Circuit Court, with James Goggin, J. S. Cooper, or Frank A. Hoffman Jr. Francis Lackner, F. Q. Ball, and William Vocke are named on the Republican side.

Ex-Judge Jamieson's Fee bill is going to be introduced, and will probably be put through. The design is to make the courts self-sustaining. The Probate Court Fee bill, introduced and passed at the instance of THE TRIBUNE—not at the instance of Judge Knickerbocker, as has been erroneously stated in the Springfield dispatches to the Chicago papers—has made the Probate Court more than self-sustaining. The other courts will be put on the same footing.

The intention, as far as could be gathered from the Cook County members, is to make the number of Justices from Chicago twenty-five. The terms of the Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, Jefferson, and Calumet Justices run to 1893. When their terms expire their successors are to be appointed by the Governor—two from Lake, two from Hyde Park, one from Lake View, and one from Jefferson.

Through a typographical error it was made to appear in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the surface width of the Chicago Drainage Canal would be 983 feet. Of course 183 feet was meant. The bottom width of the proposed channel will be 172 feet. The water depth will be 18 feet. It is proposed to make the side walls of the canal of rubble stone, 22 feet in height, three feet above the water surface and one foot below the proposed bottom. This is included in the $20,000,000 estimate of Engineer Worthen.

Judge Prendergast and others ridiculed the proposed amendments to the Drainage law, which were long ago described in THE TRIBUNE—long before the valley people "took a move in the matter." They favor an amendment of the law for the filling of vacancies and other things of that kind. They are disposed to think there are trustees enough as long as three members draw $9,000 per annum for doing nothing.

Ald. Cullerton had a prolonged conference with Controller Onahan Saturday in relation to the muddled condition of the city finances. On account of the peculiar financial methods of Cregier and Onahan the city is threatened with another era of scrip. The $563,000 on hand will hardly meet pressing bills and the January pay-roll.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Indications for 24 hours:

For Illinois, fair, except light local snows in northern portion; northerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

For Indiana, light local snows, clearing during the day; northerly winds; colder in southern, stationary temperature in northern portion.

For Lower Michigan, light snows, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

For Upper Michigan, light snows, northerly winds, colder.

For Wisconsin and Minnesota, local snows, northerly winds, colder in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Iowa, fair, except local snows in extreme eastern portion, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 11—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Colder, northwesterly winds, clearing after Monday morning.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.28	26	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.24	28	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	29.50	48	48	S. E.	Rain	.40
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.22	34	38	N. E.	Rain	.42
Cairo, Ill.	29.82	34	36	W.	Cl'udy	.24
Charleston, S. C.	29.58	60	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	.30
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.40	16	22	N. W.	Snow	.01
Chicago	29.70	26	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.44	32	42	N. W.	Snow	.38
Cleveland, O.	29.34	32	36	N.	Snow	.61
Fort Custer, Mon.	30.48	26	22	W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.86	24	28	N.	Snow	....
Denver, Colo.	30.48	28	28	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.98	24	24	N.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.44	34	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	30.28	26	28	N.	Fair	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.86	24	24	N. W.	Snow	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.90	28	34	N.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.32	32	36	N. E.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.24	32	36	N.	Rain	.36
Galveston, Tex.	30.16	44	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.62	28	34	N.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.74	30	30	N.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	30.64	14	18	W.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	30.14	28	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.56	32	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.16
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.80	62	74	S. W.	Clear	.02
Kansas City, Mo.	30.04	26	30	N. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.92	26	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.62	40	58	S. W.	Rain	.06
La Crosse, Wis.	29.90	26	26	N.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.66	30	30	N.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.74	28	32	N.	Snow	.40
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.68	28	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	30.28	..	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Montreal	29.46	22	22	N. E.	Snow	.60
Moorhead, Minn.	30.10	32	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Nashville, Tenn.	29.74	34	48	N. W.	Snow	.08
New Orleans, La.	30.02	44	52	W.	Clear	....
New York City	29.32	50	50	S.	Rain	1.06
Norfolk, Va.	29.38	64	64	S.	Fair	.34
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	28	30	N.	Fair	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.22	34	36	N. E.	Rain	1.14
Pensacola, Fla.	29.88	42	54	W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.32	52	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	.66
Port Huron, Mich.	29.44	34	34	N.	Rain	.01
Rapid City, S. D.	30.30	30	42	N. W.	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.30	36	38	E.	Rain	.96
St. Louis, Mo.	29.80	36	34	N. W.	Clear	.04
St. Paul, Minn.	29.94	28	28	W.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.56	22	....	N. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.38	32	36	N. E.	Snow	.44
Sioux City, Ia.	30.10	26	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.78	24	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	24	30	N. W.	Clear	.34
Toledo, O.	29.46	32	34	N.	Snow	.18
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.04	36	40	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Portland, Ore	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal.	....	....	....	....	....	....

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Hamburg—Arrived, Russia from New York.
Boston—Arrived, Iowa from Liverpool.
Havre—Arrived, Bretagne from New York.
Liverpool—Arrived, Kansas from Boston.
London—Sighted, Queensmore from Baltimore.

DEATHS.

ARZT—Frances Arzt, at 12 m. Sunday, 11th inst., aged 48 years, at her brother-in-law's residence, Jacob A. Eiffert, 97 Hammond-st. Funeral Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 p. m., Graceland Cemetery.

BLISS—Jan. 10, Warren C. Bliss, aged 30 years. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 p. m., from his mother's residence in Jefferson Park. Burial at Brimfield, Mass.

CLELAND—Mrs. Maria Lyon Cleland, aged 71, widow of the late W. C. Cleland. Services Sunday, Jan. 11, at residence, No. 385 Warren-av., at 2:30 p. m. Mother of Mrs. T. C. Baldwin, Chicago, and Mrs. J. O. Mason, Cleveland, O. Interment at Cleveland, O.

CARDIFF—Josie, infant son of John and Mary Cardiff, nee Hanahan, aged 10 months. Funeral from parents' residence, 37 Waller-st., Sunday, 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

DEATHS.

HULL—Marcus A. Hull, Jan. 10, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Shaw, 3423 Michigan-av., aged 71 years. Services at the house Monday, Jan. 12, at 1 p. m. Burial at Arcade, N. Y. Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HARPER—Jan. 10, 1891, Mary E., wife of Dr. John E. Harper. Services Monday, Jan. 12, at 3 p. m., at residence, 3580 Vincennes-av. Burial at Evansville, Ind.

JOHNSON—Jan. 11, at Oak Park, aged 17 years Mollie, daughter of Frank and Rinna Johnson. Funeral at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Clinton (Ia.) papers please copy.

KAY—Mrs. Caroline Kay, in her 78th year, Sunday morning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. J. Schroter, 2407 Prairie-av. Services at 1 o'clock p. m. Tuesday. Burial private.

KELLY—Jan. 10, 1891, at 8:30 a. m., Mrs. Margaret Kelly, aged 80 years. Funeral Monday, Jan. 12, at 9:30 a. m., from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patrick White, No. 3436 Indiana-av., by carriages to St. James' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to depot cor. Canal and Adams-sts., and by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Newark, N. J., and Lacon, Ill., papers please copy.

MASON—Jan. 11, Z. P. Mason, aged 77 years. Funeral services at 3 p. m. Tuesday, at residence, No. 296 South Paulina-st. Burial at Quincy, Ill. Sheboygan (Wis.) and Quincy papers please copy.

OBERFELDER—Henry Clay Oberfelder, at 3648 Grand-blvd, of paralysis of the heart. Funeral Monday, 10 a. m., to Rosehill, by carriages. San Francisco papers please copy.

KOERNER—Harold F. C., aged 3 years 6 months and 20 days, beloved son of Christian and Alvina Koerner, of typhoid-fever. Funeral Monday at 1 p. m. by carriages to Waldheim from No. 511 North Lincoln-st.

SHIELDS—Jan. 11, Joseph H. Shields, at his residence, 864 Orchard-st. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R., please take notice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING CLASS at the C. S. Theological Seminary, 2019 Indiana-av. EMMA CURTIS HOPKINS, Teacher. Commencing Monday, Jan. 12, 7:30 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK,
MR. & MRS. KENDAL
Tonight, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings,
"A SCRAP OF PAPER."
Wed. Matinee—Special Triple Bill, "GATHERWOOL," "IT WAS A DREAM," and "UNCLE'S WILL." Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee, "THE IRONMASTER." Saturday Night—Farewell performance, "THE QUEEN'S SHILLING."
MONDAY, JAN. 19, In His Latest Success, THE MR. E. H. SOTHERN Maister of Woodbarrow
BOX AND SEAT SALE READY TOMORROW.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.
—TONIGHT—
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Company ☆ POOR ☆ JONATHAN THE HIT. A GREAT SUCCESS!

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—KENNAN.
Tonight—First Great Lecture by
GEORGE KENNAN.
Subject: Life on the Great Siberian Road.
Interesting, Unique, and Superb Illustrations.
OTHER LECTURES FOR THIS WEEK:
Tuesday, Jan. 13—Camp Life in Kamtchatka.
Wednesday, Jan. 14—The Russian Police.
Thursday, Jan. 15—Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus.
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, and $1. Apply promptly and save disappointment.
EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST WEEK TONIGHT THE CRUCIFIXCARVER —DIE— MUENCHENER
A Wonderful Production, as given at the Royal Theater, Munich, by this company.
Tuesday—DER PROTZENBAUER.
Next Week—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

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AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
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The Tribune.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

DURING last year 26 railroad companies with nearly 3,000 miles of track and $105,000,000 of securities became insolvent, and the foreclosures of the year include 24 companies with 3,825 miles of track and $182,000,000 of securities. The pressure has been unusually severe owing to increasing competition, and perhaps in part to unwise management. It is stated that many other lines have run behind on the payment of current indebtedness through the financial pressure of the last two or three months, and that this fact has told heavily against the business comfort of some manufacturers of railroad supplies. The Union Pacific is prominently named as one of those behind, giving out notes running three to nine months in place of the money expected by the firms which supplied it with rails and rolling stock. It is even said that the failure of the United States Rolling-Stock company was partly due to the slowness of collections, and that the partial closing of the Illinois Steel company's works was also due to this cause. Of course other railroad companies besides those that are behind in their payments are slow in the giving of orders for new material, and the result is a general depression at the rolling mills, which is said not to extend to other parts of the iron industry. The weakness of the market for steel rails is indicated by the fact that $27 per ton has recently been accepted at the East.

MR. PLIMSOLL (M. P.) came to the front several years ago as a friend of the sailor, and his efforts to prevent Jack Tar from losing his life through going to sea in rotten vessels were crowned with success. He was in the right then, but it does not follow that he can not be in the wrong now. He has struck a bad snag in trying to convince people in the live-stock business on this side of the Atlantic that it would be to their interest first to kill the cattle they ship to England. He does not seem to be aware of the fact that the bulk of the cattle now shipped alive from this continent to the United Kingdom are "stockers," wanted by men in the British Islands who make a business of buying animals that are thin in flesh and fattening them for the slaughter-house. Hence it was not necessary for him to distort facts in order to prove to importers there the wisdom of extending what is known as "the dead meat trade." The average losses on shipments of live cattle across the Atlantic are much less than stated by him. The Allan Line lost last year only a ratio of 22 to 10,000, and in the last five years but 37, while the annual average of the Beaver Line for the last nine years was 35 in 10,000, and the percentages in the returns of the several other lines are about equally small. It was well that Plimsoll should interfere to protect common sailors from loss by the greed of shipowners, but it is probable that the men engaged in importing cattle and beef understand their own business better than Mr. Plimsoll does.

THE members of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of this city have decided that the time has come to put up the price of cigars to cover the dollar and a quarter on the pound advance in the duty on Sumatra wrappers. Nearly all of them had large stocks of wrappers on hand bought before the new duty went into force, and they held off from raising prices as long as they could, but they have decided now that they must add at least 10 per cent to the cost of all cigars which have Sumatra wrappers. Of the total number of cigars, good, bad, and indifferent, made in this country and ordinarily known as "domestics," only a half or perhaps three-fifths have wrappers grown in this country. It is impossible for the American tobacco-growers to meet the demand for wrappers, no matter how much "protection" is given them. They cannot raise enough good leaf, and what they do raise is not as well suited for wrappers as the long, handsome Sumatra leaf. The former is used chiefly for the very poorest grades of cigars.

There was no excuse, therefore, on protective grounds for imposing a duty which will raise the price of the best grades of five-cent cigars and of all "domestic" cigars which have been costing more than that. Politically the performance was foolish beyond all precedent. The men who voted for this increased duty ought to have known that it would sting every man smoking any but the cheapest and poorest cigars—that it would nettle him every day he went to the tobacconist's, and that this constant irritation would keep him a Democrat if he was one or tempt him to cast a revengeful vote for Democratic candidates if he was a Republican. But McKinley and his friends saw none of these things. They saw only a few tobacco-growers whose votes they hoped they might win. They did not get them, and they lost the votes of tens of thousands of cigar-smokers—enough to beat both Gear and McKinley, who, as members of the Ways and Means Committee, were chiefly responsible for the higher duty.

PROF. WILLIAM HARKNESS of the Naval Observatory at Washington has devoted most of his waking time for several years past to investigations and computations bearing upon the value of the solar parallax and its related constants. Those who are familiar with the figures published in the text-books, assuming to state distances, rates of motion, etc., for the principal bodies in the solar system, know that they do not agree precisely. Such authorities as Hanson and Leverrier and others who might be named differ in their statements of the length of the year, the mean daily motion of the moon and of her perigee and nodes, and of the values of other quantities, which it is desirable in a scientific sense should be harmonized. As all these quantities are related to each other by mutual perturbations, the theory of attraction cannot be said to be satisfied so long as there are any serious discrepancies in the results obtained by equally competent investigators. Harkness has undertaken a complete survey of the field and a deduction of the most probable values of all the more important quantities. The constants involved are the size and ellipticity of the earth, the lengths of the seconds pendulum in different latitudes, the sidereal month and year, ratio of the mean motions of the sun and moon, eccentricities of the orbits of earth and moon, the inclination of the orbit of the latter, rate of motion of the lunar node, and mean distances of sun and moon from the earth. Besides these, the velocity of light, and the quantities of matter in Mercury, Venus, and the luminaries, are taken into the count, the whole forming one of the most exhaustive labors ever undertaken in the mathematical field by a single individual. A portion of the work is already in type, and the whole is expected to be ready for publication before the middle of this year. It will then be in order not only to revise the tabular statements in the text-books, but also to correct the tables by the aid of which are made the computations for the nautical almanacs that are published each year by the United States, England, Germany, and France.

THE Venezuelan authorities are agitating vigorously their boundary question, now in dispute with Great Britain, but it will be to little purpose, for in this contention might will make right. The equities of the case, however, are most unquestionably on the side of Venezuela. By the treaty of London (1814) Holland transferred to Great Britain three colonies of its Guiana—Esequibo, Demerara, and Berbice—which today form British Guiana, separated from Venezuelan Guiana by the Esequibo River. All the English maps of that period show this river as the boundary, but for fifty years past the English line has encroached more and more upon Venezuelan territory, until now it has reached the mouth of the Orinoco River, a stream whose absolute title always has been vested in Venezuela. Great Britain has no rights other than those ceded by Holland, and the official maps accurately define the boundary line, while Venezuela also offers in evidence its title inherited from Spain. It is clearly a case for arbitration, but Great Britain refuses to arbitrate and will enforce its claim. The discovery of rich gold mines in Venezuelan territory is a sufficient reason why a small and feeble Power will have to yield to the big one. It is "so English, you know."

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate has reported unanimously in favor of the passage of Senator Sherman's bill to come to the aid of the Nacaragua Canal company by the Government guaranteeing its bonds for $100,000,000.

The reasons which convinced the Democratic as well as the Republican members of the committee of the wisdom of this action will commend themselves to all reasoning men. At present the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this country are thousands of miles asunder. If a warship or a merchant vessel wishes to pass from one to the other it has to make the long, disagreeable, and dangerous trip around Cape Horn, occupying six months for a sailing vessel. The necessity of a canal at some point in Central America to link the two oceans together has been felt for years, and is felt more severely year by year. The failure of the De Lesseps scheme has made a canal at the Isthmus of Panama impossible and has turned the attention of all to the Nicaragua route, which is the only feasible one.

The construction of the proposed canal will free interoceanic commerce from burdens which have hitherto weighed heavily upon it. The Pacific railroads have abused the privileges given them by the Government and have been extortionate in their tolls. The United States might build another road, but that would not give the same degree of relief as the proposed canal. The Pacific Mail Steamship company has fallen into the hands of Jay Gould and will pursue the same oppressive policy as the Pacific railroads.

The proposed Nicaragua Canal will be controlled by the United States and nobody else. No foreign nation will try to meddle with it, or will think of doing so. It will be an American waterway, and the fact that it is such will add a hundredfold to the influence of this country in Central America.

That there should be a canal is denied by no one. The special reason why this Government should help in its construction is that the enterprise is one which private capital cannot put through except at heavy, unnecessary expense. The company which has been already chartered, and which has expended three or four millions in preliminary surveys, in the purchase of machinery, and in the harbor works at Greytown, can get about twenty or perhaps thirty million dollars by the sale of stock. The rest of the money it will need will have to be obtained by the sale of bonds. These cannot be floated on private guarantees unless they bear 5 or 6 per cent interest, and it is not likely that they could be disposed of for more than 80 cents on the dollar. This would make it necessary for the canal company to charge heavier tolls, and as the canal would be really a part of the shore line of the United States and would be used chiefly by American vessels, these burdensome tolls would be borne by the citizens of this country. If the canal were built without Government aid the tolls would be twelve and a half millions a year. If Government aid is given they will be but six and a quarter millions. As the interest on the bonds to be guaranteed will not exceed three and a half millions a year, it will be seen that even if the company failed to pay the interest, and the United States had to, the country at large would be a gainer.

If the canal company were to try to float a hundred millions in bonds it would get but eighty million dollars at the most and would have to pay 5 or 6 per cent interest on a hundred millions. If the Government puts its guarantee on the back of those bonds they will sell at par, and it will not be necessary to pay more than 3 or 3½ per cent interest. Nor is there any danger of the Government losing anything. The committee says:

> It is believed by your committee that the United States will not be called upon to pay any portion of the principal or interest of the bonds, but that the work itself will amply repay all its cost and yield its benefits not only to the people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica but to the civilized world. If it appears at any time that the interests of the United States are in jeopardy from any cause it can purchase the majority of the stock and become the controlling owner of the canal by paying its bonds to an equal amount, and the property, tolls, income, and profits of the canal will be an ample security against the obligations it assumes.

The bill provides:

> The stock is to be issued as follows: First, an amount of the stock which, with the amount of the bonds at their par value to be issued by the canal company for expenditures prior to Jan. 1, 1891, shall make an aggregate of $7,000,000, may be retained by the stockholders and shall be non-assessable. Second, the amount of shares stipulated to be delivered to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, according to their concessions. Third, $70,000,000 of shares are to be held in the Treasury as a pledge to the United States for the repayment on demand of any sum paid under its guarantee, with interest on the sums so paid at the rate of —— per cent, and the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States may at his discretion vote such stock in person or by proxy at any stockholders' meeting, and the United States shall at any time before the maturity of the bonds have the option, at the discretion of Congress, to purchase at par value all or any part of the stock so hypothecated. The United States may apply in payment for such stock the sums paid under the guarantee and the remainder of the purchase price of the stock shall be applied either for the redemption of the bonds or for a sinking fund. Fourth, the residue of the stock shall be issued by the canal company only after it shall have been subscribed for; and it shall only be offered for subscription when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the proceeds of the installments of the mortgage bonds shall be insufficient to meet the current requirements of the company.

It will be seen that the interests of the Government are secured fully.

There is not a word which can be said against Senator Sherman's bill. Everything is in its favor. National pride, National defense, the interests of commerce, economy—all urge its immediate passage, so that the bonds may be floated and the work of construction be pushed unfalteringly. The total cost of the canal will be but one-third that of the Welland. If Canada can spend the amount of money it has to make a waterway between Lakes Ontario and Erie, should not the United States, infinitely more wealthy, lend its credit for the purpose of cutting a channel to connect the world's two great oceans and to make it the unquestioned master of this continent?

BALLOT AND ELECTION LAW.

One of the timely recommendations made by Gov. Fifer in his message is that what is known as the Australian system of voting be adopted in Illinois. There is no fear that his suggestion will pass unheeded. The matter was considered by the last General Assembly, but it failed to take definite action because there was a doubt at that time as to the workings of the law in large and not well-educated communities. But the experience of many States has removed all fears on that score, and both Republicans and Democrats at their conventions last year pledged themselves to the passage of an Australian ballot law. The Governor, therefore, has behind him not only his own party, which has spoken so emphatically, but the Democratic party as well, when he calls on the Legislature to take action on this subject.

While the privacy given the voter by the Australian system is a great preventive of vote-selling, because it is impossible for the purchaser to know whether the goods for which he paid were delivered, the Governor seems to think that a little additional legislation on the bribery question will not be amiss. At present it is a crime to sell a vote, but not a crime to buy one. But in the opinion of the Governor—and most men will agree with him—the purchaser is more dangerous to society than the seller. He is the tempter generally, and should be punished more severely than the tempted, who is the intellectual inferior. The Governor recommends that each be made punishable, and that it be left to the public prosecutor to decide which offender shall be prosecuted if it is deemed best not to prosecute both.

The Governor says further, after speaking of the sale of votes, "other frauds are committed against the ballot whereby the will of the majority is sometimes defeated." What these frauds are he does not specify, whether they are committed under cover of the loose registration law which is in force outside of this city, or whether they are such as the adoption of the Australian system will do away with. It is more than probable that the bills regarding elections which will be submitted to the Senate will modify registration methods in the State at large somewhat.

The adoption of the Australian system will not affect the Chicago Election law, except so far as the method of voting is concerned. It will change none of those provisions which are designed to keep from the ballot-box men who have no right there. But while the Legislature is dealing with the general subject of elections there is one amendment to the Chicago law which it should not fail to make. There is imperative need of a change in the present vexatious and unjust transfer system. As the law now stands a man who is registered and then moves to another precinct cannot get his name on the poll-book of that precinct unless he presents to the judges a transfer certificate given him by the judges of the first precinct. There is but one day in which to attend to the business; and, as the two polling-places may be a dozen miles apart, the voter is put to intolerable annoyance. It is true that these certificates can be had on certain days at the office of the Election Commissioners; but, while that lessens the vexatiousness of the present system, it does not lessen it sufficiently, and thousands of voters are kept wrongfully from voting because they have not time to comply with the requirements of this cumbrous and inequitable transfer provision.

The law should be amended so that the man already registered who has changed his residence may go to his new polling-place and be registered there just precisely as if his name had never been on any poll-book. But he must state under oath to the judges the fact that his name is on another poll-book and tell them where he was living then. A special list of such names will be sent from each precinct to the central office. If the statements made are shown to be true then these names are stricken off the poll-books of the old precinct and kept on those of the new ones. If not true they are not definitely put on the new precinct poll-books till there has been a satisfactory explanation.

Such an amendment as this will add thousands of names of good citizens to the poll-books who are now practically disfranchised without increasing the opportunities for fraud.

WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS.

The *Nebraska State Journal* is entitled more than a passing notice for its statement of what is the matter with the farmers of the West. It says the trouble is not with the railroads or the manufacturers or the money lenders or large urban populations so much as in the rapid expansion of cultivation of acres in the past. Also that this expansion appears to have come to an end, perhaps as much as four years ago. The opening up of new land to cultivation in the United States is not now proceeding at a greater rate than the increase in population. It was the depression in prices of farm produce last winter that caused the universal dissatisfaction among the farmers of the Western States. They were obliged to sell their corn and oats for scarcely more than enough to pay a fair price for the labor of hauling the produce to the nearest station. But the simple reason for that condition of things was the fact that they were believed to have raised more grain than was wanted. So far as indicated by the statistics it was a case of supply exceeding the demand, and it does not much help the matter to say the statistics were at fault. The stuff was abundant, and those who could not hold till the rush was over had to sell at minimum prices. There was no help for it. The lowering of railroad freight rates in obedience to a popular demand was closely followed by a corresponding decline from already starvation prices in this market, and the issue of more money would have been equally futile, unless so many notes had been put out as to reduce their purchasing power, in which case the farmers would have been no better off except for the payment of debts already existing, and that at the cost of injustice to creditors. When the surplus had been reduced to moderate proportions prices rose easily, and on corn and oats they nearly doubled before any suspicion was entertained that the crops of last year would be short in quantity.

If at any time in the future the farmers should raise a great deal more than seems to be wanted by consumers they will have to sell at low prices compared with those of the things they have to buy. This would be equally true whether the money in the country remain at its present volume or the circulation be doubled or trebled. When any article of merchandise is so plentiful as to be pressed for sale by competing holders, and offered in greater quantity than is wanted by consumers, it is sure to be cheap, and any set of men who should try to make it otherwise would have only their labor for their pains. The smaller yield of grain last year is being sold at relatively high prices, and selling values may be expected to keep above the average till there is again a prospect of production in excess of the demand. Hence what the true friend of the farmer should do is to try to prevent excessive production, or to find a wider market for it, or both. If the proposed reciprocal trade relations with the nations of Latin America can be established a great deal will have been done towards securing the latter, in the shape of a good demand for our produce to feed many millions of people and take their tropical products in exchange. If the Farmers' Alliances would demand that the Blaine reciprocity measure should be pushed they would do far more by that one act towards preventing the recurrence of low prices in the near future than they can ever hope to accomplish by agitation for the expulsion of gold by free silver coinage, the issue of fiat money, or Government ownership of railroads.

PASS THE TELLER ROYALTY BILL.

The New York *Evening Post*, one of the principal advocates of the Simonds International Copyright bill, says:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is fighting the Copyright bill now before the Senate in a frantic way, "on the ground mainly that it will create a monopoly or book trust" in the hands of the Eastern publishers, and urges the Senate to pass in its stead the Royalty bill introduced by Senator Teller. This is unfortunate, because on most questions of this sort THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is both sane and liberal-minded and we are therefore bound to assume its support of the Teller bill is sincere and that it does desire a copyright bill of some sort. If this be so it is a great pity that THE TRIBUNE should use the machinery which the enemies of copyright generally adopt to prevent the passage of a bill of any sort. Nearly every good measure containing a principle which it is dangerous or discreditable to attack openly has been and is opposed, and often killed, by proposing something else in its place. To express approval of the idea but denounce "this particular measure" is one of the oldest and best known dodges of the foes of every reform. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE knows well there is not the smallest chance of passing the Teller bill in this Congress, and it maintains that in the next Congress there will be no chance of passing the other. So that if it succeeds in its enterprise it will destroy all hope of any copyright for an indefinite period and foster and perpetuate the present system of undisguised robbery.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is opposed to any trust monopoly bill the effect of which will be just what its promoters want—namely: to make books dear. There is enough of this kind of thing in other trusts. We do not want it in books.

Why should Congress confer on British authors the right to charge American readers whatever they please? There are two bills now before the Senate. One of them authorizes a reasonable royalty and provides the machinery for collecting it. The other will set up a system of monopoly extortion. Which of them should pass that body? Can any fair-minded person hesitate in his reply? THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has opposed the latter bill because it does not want to see it passed. It advocates the Teller bill because it is not opposed to paying foreign authors a fair remuneration. It cannot consistently defend monopoly in book-making when a royalty offers sufficient, fair, and honest compensation. It therefore is not in favor of "destroying all hope of any copyright" or of "perpetuating the present system of undisguised robbery." It offers fair compensation as a substitute for trust robbery. It is not in favor of continuing the present system. It offers an honest, practical substitute for it, based on the lines of absolute justice. Why do not the *Post* and the other New York papers advocate this equitable bill as a substitute? Why do they avoid discussion of the Teller bill? Why do they not state its terms to their readers? If they don't like the royalty bill let them at least have the fairness to state their objections to a reasonable royalty and their reasons for supporting a monopoly scheme instead. Let them face the music, or are they so completely in the clutches of the publishers' gang that they are throttled and dare not speak their minds?

Whom are the Senators representing in this matter? The American people or foreign authors and a book trust? Why do they not take up the Teller bill as a substitute, pass it, and send it down to the House? If they fail to do this they may expect the people will attribute the failure to their desire to rob their constituents and set up a book trust. Do they not see that the Simonds bill is filled with the spirit of the odious McKinley bill? Have they failed to observe how many members of Congress have been knocked out and how many seats in their own body have become imperiled by trust legislation? And the end is not yet. The Western members who voted for the Simonds bill have not heard the last of it. If the Senate is wise it will pass the Teller bill. If it fails to do so every man who votes for the copyright measure will have to deal with a constituency suffering under the robberies of the Book Trust and British monopoly.

A FOUR MILLION FEDERAL BUILDING.

Supervising Architect Windrim did Chicago some good service when he reported the unstable condition of our Federal Building and recommended the erection of a new one. His services stopped short at this point, and his talk since has been the principal bar to progress in the enterprise which he recommended. His estimate of $7,000,000 for a new building is too high. There are contractors in this city who will enter into an agreement to construct such a building as will meet all the needs of Chicago for the next fifty years for $4,000,000. They will give bonds in four times that amount if necessary to guarantee the carrying out of the agreement. Mr. Windrim's suggestion that another and cheaper site be secured for the Federal Building seems absurd, and he evidently talks through lack of knowledge of the local situation and feeling. The present site is admirable. It is centrally located. It is large enough for such a building as Chicago wants. It is of course valuable and "high-priced," as Mr. Windrim says, but surely the Government can afford to hold such a site in a district which contributes more than any other relatively in the United States towards the postal and other revenues. The site is "high-priced" because of its admirable location. But Chicago wants the site retained because the location is good. It would be as reasonable to advise Marshall Field, or the Board of Trade, or THE TRIBUNE company to sell out and move to new sites on the prairies, where they might get cheaper lots, as to suggest that the National Government should move to a cheaper location. As THE TRIBUNE has already pointed out, the proposal for a number of buildings to satisfy sectional interests is absurd. A great central building is required. It would be impossible to satisfy sectional whims or to appease local jealousies if any division should be made. Each Congressional district, each of the townships constituting Chicago would put in its claim. It is better to stick to the main issue. Chicago wants $4,000,000 for a Federal building on the site of the present one. It asks for no more. The request is moderate. Chicago will give bonds to put up in two years a building satisfying all the wants of the Government for $4,000,000. The Chicago Congressmen will do well to keep these points well to the front and to keep themselves clear of all entangling local jealousies and of all schemes of barter and bargain. Mr. Lawler and Mr. Mason must know by this time that their proposals for a West Side building, which always were mere buncombe, are calculated to injure the prospects of the only feasible scheme that has been presented.

THE WAR ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The Chicago *Herald* says that it is useless to prepare bills giving the Chicago Justices fixed salaries instead of fees because such legislation would be in violation of the Constitution. It says:

> Any legislation touching Justices of the Peace, police magistrates, and constables must apply to the entire State, and it is highly improbable that while this stupid enactment remains in force an amendment consistent with it can be devised which will satisfy the General Assembly, for there is little dissatisfaction throughout the interior with the working of the Justices' law as it stands.

This sweeping assertion is based on that clause of the Constitution which forbids the Legislature to pass special laws "regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, police magistrates, and constables." But no bill which has been drafted as yet violates this provision. The pay of Justices has nothing to do with their jurisdiction or duties. The subject of pay of public officers is touched on elsewhere in the Constitution, where it is provided that the fees of public officers shall not be increased or diminished "during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed." The terms of the present Chicago Justices are about expiring. This is just the time, then, to fix the pay of their successors.

The *Herald* does not seem to be aware of—or suppresses—the fact that while the fees of Justices of the Peace are uniform throughout the State the Constitution does not require it. The Legislature is given power to divide the counties of the State into three classes and fix the fees for county and township officers in each class. It has done so in the case of many officers. Thus the fees Cook County constables are permitted to charge are smaller than those of other constables throughout the State. As Cook County is a county of the third class the Legislature can give the Justices of the Peace therein just what pay it pleases.

But the power of the General Assembly to give Chicago Justices salaries does not rest on this classification of counties, but on the fact that these Justices are a class by themselves and that the Legislature is nowhere forbidden to provide for their payment in a different way from that of other Justices. It cannot give them broader or narrower jurisdiction than other Justices. It cannot provide that business shall be carried on in their courts in a special way, but when it is their payment which is concerned the discretion of the Legislature is unlimited—except that there must be no change during a man's term of office.

All this is so simple, so plain, that the *Herald* must know it. But for some reason that paper is dissatisfied with the present Constitution and wants a convention called to frame a new one. It will not accept the suggestion of THE TRIBUNE that provision be made for the submission of many amendments at the same time, instead of but one as now. It says:

> The Constitution of 1870 is a nuisance to the Commonwealth. It bars the people's way in every direction. It locked all the doors of progress and reform and put the keys in the pockets of a number of conceited cranks who fancied that when they got through tinkering a Constitution the State would cease growing, and we should live according to the code of rules they had agreed upon.
>
> The time has come for Illinois to break its bonds. The Constitution of 1870 is not worth amending. It must go.

And it has much more to say of the same kind. But there is a remarkable absence of specific objections to the present organic law. There is no enumeration of the things which ought to be done the doing of which it prevents. The allegation that under it Chicago Justices of the Peace cannot be paid by salaries is the only definite complaint yet made. If that were true—which it is not—it would not justify a constitutional convention.

There is something suspicious in these vague accusations, in this assertion that changes are necessary, without specifying the changes. Can it be that the change which these gentlemen hanker after but dare not state relates to the beneficent provision preventing municipalities plunging into unlimited expenditures and wrapping themselves in mortgages as in a blanket? For years many have been trying to let down the bars which have kept the tax-eaters out of the pasture. They understand perfectly that an amendment repealing the debt-limiting provisions of the Constitution would be beaten by 200,000 votes, but they hope that if a convention were called to frame a new constitution it might be handled so skillfully as to slip in a clause which could be interpreted so as to give every municipality the power to borrow as long as it could find lenders.

Unless the "defects" of the present Constitution are stated more specifically than they have been yet it must be assumed that the wish to repeal it is confined to the tax-grabbers.

WANTED: BETTER ELECTION JUDGES.

County Judge Scales' ideas of reform preparatory to holding of honest and fair elections in this city for the future and the ideas of his recent appointees, Messrs. Stewart and English, should not be bounded by the doors of the Election Commissioners' office. They should have larger scope. It is of course desirable that the clerks in the office should be capable, alert, honest, and active. It is far more necessary, however, that the election judges and clerks should be men capable of performing their duties, sober and reputable men, such as the law says they must be. It is desirable that the political parties should be honestly represented also in accordance with the law.

It is notorious that this is not the case now. Take the affair of the election judges of the Eleventh Precinct of the Sixth Ward, for instance, at the last election. It has been shown that the men who served both as judges and as clerks in that precinct had not the least conception of the law. They were neither capable nor efficient. They all got drunk during the progress of the election. They were not able to complete the count until the midnight of the day next succeeding the election-day, and they were not able to complete it then without the assistance of a Deputy Election Commissioner. Other cases nearly as bad have been reported. In the precinct referred to also it appears that the Republicans had no real representation. The so-called Republican judge was an "assistant Democrat."

An investigation of the list of the election judges as they now stand would probably show that there are fifty precincts in Democratic wards where the alleged Republican election judges are also assistant Democrats or incapables utterly unable to defend the interest of the candidates of the party at the close elections. Now it will be the duty of Mr. Stewart, the Republican representative in the Election Board, to go carefully over this whole list and to find out where his party is not adequately or efficiently represented, and see to it that the defects are remedied. The list will be completed early next month. There is, therefore, a month for the investigation. Republicans in the respective wards can assist. Mr. Stewart will have to rely on them. It is not always safe to rely wholly on the Central Committeemen. There were at the last election some Republican Central Committeemen who tried hard to bring about the election of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and whose private residences were the meeting places of some of the Democratic bosses. It would not be safe to allow such men to name the Republican election judges for next spring.

The contest promises to be animated. The City-Hall ringsters will not scruple at the means they will employ to secure success. They control the police force, who are in a sense election officers. The policemen will, if necessary, be made agents of the bosses in methods which will not bear investigation. The ringsters are not only unscrupulous, they are desperate and resourceful. They will take risks to win. It will require not only vigilance but courage on the part of the Republican election officers to watch and thwart them.

Commissioner Stewart especially should investigate the lists with a view to reorganization in the interest of efficiency and fair play. He can accomplish much good if he will set about it heartily and vigorously. He is active, wide-awake, and knows the people. Mr. English and Judge Scales will no doubt coöperate with him. They have no desire, it may be supposed, "to keep the Republican hand in the Democratic dog's mouth." They are hardly in sympathy with the policy of Mr. Coyne in that respect. They will probably agree that reorganization of the outside election officers is as necessary as reorganization in the Commissioners' office.

SUICIDAL FARMERS IN KANSAS.

The sentiment now prevailing in Kansas, and which appears to be extensively sympathized with in some other Western States, is that the persons who lend the use of their capital to others are persecutors and wicked men, and that those who seek and obtain possession of it are tormented saints if they are asked to pay up at the expiration of the time named in the contract. The lender is spoken of as if he were a wolf in sheep's clothing who gains admission to the fold under false pretenses, and then begins to rob and slay, while the borrower is the poor lamb for whom the protection of the law must be invoked against his enemy. Accordingly the Kansas Legislature is asked to outlaw the lender, leaving him no rights that the honest farmer is bound to respect.

Perhaps the best thing that could happen would be for the Farmers' Alliance of that State to carry out its full program of reform measures against all men who lend their property for interest or hire, and drive them from that part of the country by making the terms for loaning, interest, and repayment such as no one with capital would be willing to accept. If this were accomplished the rule thereafter would necessarily be that every man must pay as he goes, get no credit, handle no property belonging to other people, except in the capacity of servant, buy land and chattels only for cash, sell only for money in hand, borrow nothing, lend nothing, and have none but "pay down on the nail" dealings with any one. The stores and factories would give no credit, but sell only for cash as cheaply as possible, and thus save all bad debts and cost of commission, delays, lawsuits, etc., and avoid the expense attending the employment of drummers to take orders. Of course the present creditors would have to settle with their debtors on the best procurable terms, and then appeal to the higher courts against Alliance confiscation of the property they had lent or sold. It would come hard on them, but it is a question if they would in the end be the biggest losers. They would ultimately obtain their rights, but in the meantime the borrowing class would be completely stranded, for nobody would trust even from one day to another in a community which had shown itself determined to repudiate every responsibility incurred by any or all of its members.

The Kansas Alliance men are pressing for the passage of a law requiring the mortgagee to pay "his proportionate part of the taxes." In other words, they want the creditor to be forced to pay tax on his property after it has passed into the hands of the borrower, who has both the possession and use of it. Also they want to provide a punishment for the lender if he asks enough higher interest to enable him to pay the tax. If this be vigorously carried out it will prove to be an excellent plan for driving lenders out of their State. The proposition is part of an unjust program which cannot but react like a boomerang. Taxes are supposed to be levied on the inhabitants of a State, county, city, town, or school district for their own benefit, and not for that of non-residents. Therefore the scheme to make the latter pay the taxes of a local community is smart financiering. The residents desire the benefit of the taxes in the shape of expenditures for the support of schools, making roads, building local bridges, supporting the poor, the lame, and the blind, in maintaining courts of justice, policing the cities, and defraying all other expenses of local government. To seek to tax the capital of non-residents who lend it for use within the taxed area, and thus partially avoid the cost while enjoying the benefit, may be a sharp game, but "it takes two parties to play it." The character of the proposed arrangement could only be ascertained after finding out whether or not the capitalists were willing to accept anything so one-sided further than is necessary to a settling up of all outstanding business as soon as possible and then avoiding the State as a pest-house.

It is claimed that the rates of interest are too high. Then why pay them if it can be avoided? The act and fact of agreeing to pay so much for the use of money are a confession that borrowed capital is absolutely necessary to the man who uses it, and this amounts to a demonstration that if there should be a wholesale driving of that capital out of the State the farmers would literally be swamped. If the people of Kansas are willing to undertake this grave responsibility for a few years, or even for but one, the citizens of other States can afford to stand by and watch the result of the experiment, while some of them would be only too glad to follow the example in case the wholesale repudiation policy proved a winning one in Kansas. But they would find it one of the evil examples which are best avoided. They would see that with no credit, no loans, no trust, nothing but pay as you go and starve if you have not the wherewithal to buy food and clothing for self and family on the "spot-cash" plan, the farmers of Kansas had outlawed the debtor instead of the capitalist class.

"TO SOME extent," observed the policeman, as he took the innocent stranger by the collar and led him away from the entrance to the bunko den, "I am a confidence man myself. I [illegible] handling green goods."

THE appearance of the atmosphere for the last day or so shows that Old King Coal has about resumed his sway over Pittsburg.—*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.*

A fine of $50 for every smoky chimney, well and faithfully applied, will clear your atmosphere like magic. That is Chicago's experience. Try it.

THE Governor of Washington is not in favor of his State appropriating anything for a display of its resources at the World's Fair. Such a man would be an interesting exhibit himself.

ENGLAND is having an exceedingly cold and severe winter and the suffering is great in spite of all the nice, warm, stolen sealskins on hand.

ATTORNEY—"Now, mark me well, sir! Do I understand you to say that you were standing within ten feet of the parties when the fight began?"

Witness (to the court)—"Your Honor, have I got to answer that question?"

The Court—"I see nothing wrong in the question. You may answer it."

Witness (to attorney)—"Well, sir, I don't know whether you understand me to say it or not."

THE car jumped from the track, careened from side to side, and bumped along on the ties. Passengers were tossed out of their seats and pitched headlong in every direction, women screamed and fainted, and strong men looked about wildly for some means of escape. All but one. He was reading a newspaper. When the train was finally brought to a stop and the passengers rescued from the wrecked coach this man was found jammed in between two broken seats still absorbed in his newspaper and wholly unaware that anything unusual had happened. He was a football player.

YOU can buy the same kind of champagne in New York now for $3 a bottle that sold a few days ago for $4. There must be a healthy profit on New York champagne.

IN the McKinley-worshiping papers the advertising columns are still contradicting the editorial columns.

FROM present indications Nebraska will be able to lead all the other States in its display of Governors at the World's Fair.

PERSONALS.

John Jacob Astor is to marry Miss Ava Willing of Philadelphia. He Astor and she was Willing.

Minister Reid and Mrs. Reid are making a trip up the Nile, and are not expected back in Paris until Jan. 25.

Mr. Henry George will soon take his departure for Bermuda to spend the remainder of the winter. He goes by the advice of his physician.

Gen. B. F. Butler at 74 has a wonderful memory. He rarely forgets any incident that ever happened to him or came within his observation. His brain is a great encyclopedia of ready reference.

Kroukonski, the Russian bandit, who was recently sentenced to penal servitude in Siberia, is a man of excellent birth and education. His parents belong to the circle of the late Prince Demidoff, and he ran through a fine property before essaying the rôle of Fra Diavolo.

Rudyard Kipling is coming to this country in the spring to enjoy a hunting tour in the West before going to India, where he expects to spend much of his time during the next few years. Mr. Kipling's father is a clever artist, and has prepared a series of elaborate illustrations for his son's book, "Black and White."

Dr. Schliemann left his property to be divided among his relatives, including £4,000 to his first wife's heirs. The sum of £800 is left to Prof. Virchow. The palace at Athens, with all its collections and libraries, with the exception of the Trojan vessels, which are destined for the Berlin Museum, are bequeathed to his wife.

Jules Simon was recently written to and solicited to tell how he had arrived at such a ripe old age. He answered that he did not know; that for thirty years he had worked about the same number of hours daily, and had not changed his manner of living in all that time. Probably his length of years is due to the latter fact more than to anything else.

King Humbert has a better opinion of newspaper men than that entertained by Emperor William. At one of the court balls in the palace at Rome the King summoned a number of editors to his side. After referring with expressions of admiration to the important work done by the press and to the difficult and powerful work of the editors, he added: "Gentlemen, I have often said that I should wish to be a journalist were I not a King."

The Prince de Joinville has the reputation of being, with the exception of the Comte de Paris, the most parsimonious noble in Europe. He will not have extra fires lighted in his vast and chilly Paris mansion when he comes from the country to spend a day or two there, and he sends around the corner to a cook shop for a bowl of soup and a plate of meat rather than waste coals in the kitchen range. Both these royal economists have enormous fortunes.

CURRENT NOTES.

The difference between repartee and impudence is the size of the man who says it.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Prohibitionists are reminded that an apple did the world more harm than all the cider that was ever made.—*Puck.*

Alphonse (rapturously)—"Ah, Gertrude, I see you are alone." Gertrude—"Well, yes, I was."—*Boston Courier.*

Aunt Mary—"Now, Jennie, let me see whether you know your lesson. Tell me who first discovered whalebone?" "Jonah, I guess."—*Life.*

"I see your literary society has a new building. When is it going to be opened?" "Just as soon as the running track is completed."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"I think the wine is too dear." "Too dear!" answered the host. "Do you know what I calculate each bottle at?" "No, but I should calculate about half water."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Cobble—"How are you getting on with your reading at the library? I see you go around there every day as regular as clock-work." Stone—"I am making fair progress, but I haven't been introduced to her yet."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"Of course," said the embarrassed statesman, "my parents did what they thought would be most to my advantage when they gave me an education, but they made a great mistake when they taught me to write."—*Washington Post.*

Watts—"There's not so much advantage in this universal education idea as some people think. If a man is inherently bad education won't make him any better." Potts—"No; but it will enable him to keep out of jail."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"You say you truly love me," began the young girl; "how much, sir?" But Alfred T. Cassimer was too happy for rational conversation. "A dollar eighty-four, please. Shall I wrap it up?" he murmured, mechanically.—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

"There are only about twenty really great diamonds in the world." The most remarkable thing about them is that no less than twenty minstrel end men, thirty-seven comedians, and one hundred and eleven "stars" each have one of the twenty. Some of the others are owned by ordinary people and summer-resort hotel clerks.—*Norristown Herald.*

Will Republicans Be Wise in Time?

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): The issues of the great National contest eighteen months hence are being made up today. Men are taking their places, the lines are being formed, the great army is already in motion. There never was a time when the sober second thought was of greater value. Mr. Cleveland's address on "True Democracy" was a high appeal for popular support; but elaborate eulogies of party policy and glittering promises should not lead men to mistake theory for practice. The Democratic party always has claimed to be the real party of the American people. It should be judged, as to the near future, not by its professions or promises, but by its acts, by its history, and the direct result of its administration upon the affairs of the country should be critically considered in advance. No risks should be taken. The Republican party has governed the Nation, almost uninterruptedly, wisely and well. Its principles are allied to the true progress of the Nation. It is still, in its purity, the party of the people, of the Union, of National prosperity and happiness. Let its claims be asserted more clearly, vigorously, and earnestly than ever. Let its standard be planted on high ground. Let its leadership be such as to inspire a united following of all who believe in its great principles, and the echo of Democratic banquets, speeches, and loud promises will pass harmlessly by. But let a contrary course be pursued by those intrusted with high responsibility; let the best judgment of the Nation be ignored; let true principles be made to give way to temporary partisan schemes, and the battle lines of the Democracy, forming in such enthusiastic array, will once more move up the heights and assume National power, perhaps not so soon to be driven therefrom as in 1888.

Senatorial Chin-Chin.

Indianapolis *Journal*: If the United States Senate could curb its propensity to talk and talk upon every matter that comes up it might [illegible] act some needed bills.

SCHOOLS AND THE STATE.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE MATTER OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Interviews with Prominent Men on a Question That Will Be One of the Principal Subjects of Legislation in the Present Session of the Illinois General Assembly—Democrats Evidently Bent on Substituting a New Law for the Present Enactment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Compulsory School law, it is even now apparent, will be one of the principal subjects of contention during the session of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly. The introduction yesterday in the Senate of a Democratic party measure absolutely repealing the present Compulsory School law and substituting therefor a law which practically concedes all the demands of the most violent opponents of the law in the recent campaign has revived a discussion of this harassing question all over the State.

The views of leading educators of the State, of the Governor, and incoming and outgoing State officials, of Gen. Palmer, the recognized Democratic leader, of journalists of distinction who have given the subject special consideration, have been sought and are here subjoined:

Gov. Fifer's Views.

Gov. Fifer, on being seen immediately after the introduction of the Democratic measure in the Senate, gave the bill a cursory examination but declined to express opposition or approval of a measure which might possibly come before him for his signature. "I favor compulsory education," said he. "I have devoted some space to this subject in my message, and I do not care to specify in detail what amendments or changes should be made to the present law. It would hardly be proper in me." The Governor is naturally in a delicate position from the fact that any legislation on the subject must have his approval, but his official utterance on the subject is terse and frank. "It is conceded by all," says he, "that the law needs to be amended since by its enforcement injustice, it is thought, has been caused in some instances. The law being a new one perfection was scarcely to be expected, and that it should need amendment ought to occasion no surprise. Perfection in laws comes only after long trial and experiment. It is not claimed that the law is perfect, and nobody is more willing to amend it than its friends. I conclude, therefore, that the general effect of the law has been good and that in its essential features it should be maintained: but it should be amended so as to remove all just causes of complaint on the part of any of the citizens of the State."

Gen. John M. Palmer.

Gen. John M. Palmer, the Democratic leader and candidate for United States Senator, met the question quite as frankly as Gov. Fifer, and said: "I am certainly in favor of a compulsory school law. I certainly realize the sacredness of the rights of parents, but at the same time it is a duty which the State owes to the public to see that all children are properly educated. To secure this all-important result a compulsory law is necessary."

"Should any studies be pursued in languages other than the English language?"

"I can see no harm in studying certain branches in a foreign text, but I should not like to express myself as to the details of the required legislation until I have given it further thought."

Superintendent Edwards Opposed to Change.

Richard Edwards, the Republican State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has naturally given the Compulsory School law more attention than any other man in the State. He has recommended in his annual report several minor and verbal amendments to the Compulsory School law, but he opposes any substantial change. Superintendent Edwards says: "I am strongly opposed to any radical amendment to the law. It is right in spirit and should remain on the statute books. The reasons for the enactment of the law two years ago were patent. Out of 1,118,472 persons in the State in the year 1888 between the ages of 6 and 21 only 751,349 were enrolled in the public schools of the State, and 100,465 in the private schools. This left 266,653 persons of a school-going age who were not attending any school. Of this number let us allow that one-half had reached, say, the age of 15, and might be presumed to have received some reasonable schooling. We still had left 133,329 children in the State who ought to have been in the school and were not. Observation in different parts of the State confirms the impressions received from these general statistics.

"In view of these facts, the members of the Legislature thought it wise to enact a law to prevent the enforced ignorance of this large number of children. The bill for this purpose was brought forward by the consent of men of all parties. There was no indication of any desire to secure political advantage from its passage. So far as one could judge from the speeches that were made, and from the reasons that were urged it its favor, the only desire was to improve and enlarge the educational facilities of the State. On the final vote the Senate was unanimously in favor of the bill, and in the House only six votes were recorded against it. It is preposterous to claim that the Legislature should, with such unanimity, enact a measure intended to infringe upon the liberties of any reputable class of citizens. The claim that this law does so was an afterthought. The Compulsory Education law is right in principle.

"The State taxes the citizen for the support of the public schools because universal education is necessary to the preservation of the State and of the institutions of civilization. This tax every property-holder is compelled to pay. He has no choice. Now, if the State has this right to take by authority the citizen's property, has not the citizen the right to demand that the purpose for which this property is taken shall be carried out? And that purpose is the education of all the children in the State. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the State to do all it can to enforce the accomplishing of this purpose. To fail in this would be, on the part of the State, an exercise of bad faith toward its taxpaying citizens. The present Compulsory Education law does not interfere with the rights of parents or with individual liberty any more than any other wholesome law. If a parent should beat his child unreasonably or should starve or otherwise maltreat him the law steps in to protect the child, but to deprive the child of education, to cripple him for life by a lack of knowledge and of proper schooling, is a worse outrage than any of these, because it injures the child in its noblest attributes; disables him where he ought to be strongest and best. The Compulsory Education law is no more tyrannical than the law prohibiting teachers and school officers from dealing in school books or the law requiring teachers to pass an examination and hold certificates.

"Much misapprehension arises from a failure to note the thing aimed at in this Compulsory law. If the law provided that children should be compelled to learn certain dogmas, to accept certain beliefs, whether in religion, or politics, or social science, it might be reasonably objected to as restricting the liberty of the individual. But the compulsion is not of this nature. The Compulsory Education law merely compels the recognition of the rights of children to an amount of intelligence that will enable them to make useful and successful citizens, to secure their own happiness, and to do good in the world. The compulsion that dictates the belief of a man is a trammel upon his mental freedom; but the compulsion that prevents one human being from keeping another human being in ignorance really promotes an enlargement of individual liberty. If the present Compulsory Education law is executed in a right spirit the amount of individual freedom in the State of Illinois will be immensely enlarged by its agency. Education protects those who profit by it against the greed of selfish power, and also against the cajolery of the demagogue. The object of the Compulsory Education law is to enlarge in this State the number of persons who are really self-directive, who are really masters of themselves and their circumstances, who do not derive their opinions from cliques and parties but from their own thinking. To say that it is an interference with the freedom of the citizen, therefore, is emphatically to misrepresent it.

"The Compulsory Education law does not necessarily interfere with parochial or other private schools. In the enactment of it there was no intention of such interference. It specially provides that attendance at such schools shall be accepted in lieu of attendance upon the public schools. It was decided by the Circuit Court of Effingham County that the fact of such attendance, where it could be proved, must be accepted by the Board of Directors. In other words, the authority conferred by the law upon the Board of Directors does not empower them to ignore the fact in the case, and of their own mere whim to refuse to recognize a private school. This is in exact agreement with the intention of the friends of the law at the time of its enactment, and the statistics of the year show conclusively that no such injury to private schools has resulted from the execution of the law. On the contrary it seems to have helped them."

Superintendent-Elect Raab Non-Committal.

Henry Raab, Democratic Superintendent-elect of Public Instruction, the successor of Mr. Edwards, is not so clear in defining his position on the much-discussed law.

"It is too early yet," he said, "for me to say much about it. In fact, I have not entirely settled matters in my own mind. I am in favor of a bill that will annul some of the obnoxious elements of the present law."

"And those obnoxious elements are——?"

"I am not prepared just now to make any public statement as to them."

"What position do you hold as to the publishing and distribution of school books by the State?"

"I believe there should not be a compelled conformity of books used throughout the State," said Mr. Raab; "there are different necessities of different localities to be considered. I do not believe in the selection of books by a board, nor do I believe in the free distribution of books. There should be arrangements made by which school books could be purchased by wholesale, though."

"Will you express no views in regard to the rights and privileges of private and parochial schools?"

"Certainly. I believe that every community has a right to such institutions."

"Do you favor granting schools the privilege of teaching certain branches of knowledge in foreign languages?"

"I do," replied the Superintendent. "I will frankly state that I am not an advocate of too much compulsion."

Joseph Medill.

Joseph Medill of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, a member of the last constitutional convention which defined the liberal status of the public school in Illinois, says:

"The Compulsory School law should be amended to remove the reasonable objections made against it by parents who send their children to private or sectarian schools. The rights of conscience should be respected; but the law should not be so changed or emasculated as to permit or encourage juvenile truancy. To rear up children in illiteracy is not a right of a parent or guardian in a self-governing State, dependent on the knowledge and enlightenment of its citizens for not only its prosperity but its very existence. The School law must still require that all the youth of the State shall be taught in some school the elementary branches of education."

Editor Washington Hesing.

Mr. Washington Hesing of the *Staats-Zeitung* made such a strong fight on this question during the last campaign as to make his views upon the Compulsory School law at this time particularly interesting.

"The amendments to the present Compulsory School law," said Mr. Hesing, "that appear absolutely necessary in order to meet the demands of those who made the vigorous fight for Mr. Raab at the last election, are, in the first place, the section and amendments to the section which says: 'That no school shall be considered as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein the English language, reading and writing, arithmetic, history of the United States, and geography.'

"That section must be amended to read: 'That no school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein English, reading, and writing,' for we believe that arithmetic, history of the United States, and geography can just as well be taught in any other language as in the English language. We certainly are in favor of a compulsory school law. We Germans believe that the State has the absolute right to say that a child shall attend school a certain number of weeks, but, having said that, the State has no more right over the child. Parental authority must dictate the means of education and not the State. The State must see that means of education for the child are furnished, and that even if the child be poor, and can't be suitably clothed, the State ought to clothe that child and make it presentable in the school-house, but there the authority of the State must cease and that of the parent begin. And therefore the English language being the language of the country, nobody can deny the right of the State to say that that language shall be taught in its rudimentary branches in the school, but for the State to say further what branches shall be taught, how they shall be taught, is an arrogation of authority that does not belong to the State, but does belong to the parent. So when the child is at school and is taught English reading and writing the duty of the State is fulfilled and the duty of the parent begins.

"The second amendment is to amend that clause which says that no school shall be considered as a school unless it be approved by a School Board of the district.

"This places an unwarranted power in the hands of a board which may lead, and has done so, to great misuse. We have in this country schools that are conducted by eminent pedagogues, by persons whose life calling it is to teach, and yet these same schools and these same teachers are by this section under the absolute control of a School Board elected at any popular election, of a board which which may be utterly ignorant of the rudimentary branches, of a board which may be hostile to their religious views, of a board which out of sheer cussedness or spite may put obstacles in the way of the teachers and close up the schools. Such cases we have had in several parts of the State where a School Board without any reason even after having admitted that they had neither individually nor collectively ever visited the school, yet had closed up a school simply for personal reasons. It is a power which certainly ought to be taken from any School Board.

"The third objection to the law is that section which says 'that the child shall attend school in the district in which he lives.' In other words, it denies the parent the right to send his child to whatever school he may wish. That section strictly enforced would prevent a parent from sending his children to some higher educational establishment in Europe or send his children to some higher academy here or even prevent a parent from sending his child to a school just across the township line where there is a better school and where the school in which district the parent lived was universally acknowledged to be a poor one. In other words, I believe there ought to be in our statute books a law which simply says that every child shall attend a school in which English reading and writing are taught at least sixteen weeks in the year, leaving out every other condition except the penalty clause."

Mr. Victor F. Lawson.

Mr. Victor F. Lawson, the proprietor of the *News*, which made many vigorous onslaughts on the opponents of the law in the last campaign, says: "The Illinois school law should require compulsory education in the English language in reading, writing, arithmetic, and American history for not less than sixteen weeks in each year. If there are minor objections to the present law, outside of provisions of securing the above result, there would seem to be no objection to a reasonable modification in such particulars."

Martin J. Russell.

Martin J. Russell disposes of the question thus: "The whole State is interested in such a modification of the Compulsory Educational law as will relieve it wholly from any suggestion of interference with the rights of parents in determining the place of their children's education. Private and parochial schools ought not to be subjected in the slightest to State inspection."

W. K. Sullivan.

W. K. Sullivan of the Chicago *Journal*, member of the Illinois General Assembly in former days, realizes that legislators are not infallible. He says: "The Compulsory Education law should not be repealed, but it is open for amendments that will modify the harsh features of which complaint is made."

Mayor Cregier Never Thought About It.

Mayor Cregier of Chicago, on being asked: "What amendments, if any, do you think should be made to the present Compulsory School law of Illinois?" said:

"I could not say. I have never given the matter a thought."

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

A Number of Measures Representative Paddock Will Father.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Representative Paddock has prepared a bill providing for an appeal from interlocutory decree in the matter of accounting where the order of the court is that there shall be an accounting, the object of the bill being to allow litigants to take cases to the courts of appeal, where the right to an accounting is contested, without having first to state the account, as is now the case.

Among other bills to be introduced by Mr. Paddock are the following: A bill amending the act of incorporation by providing that all corporations shall annually file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds a list of its officers, naming the party who has charge of and whose duty it is to record transfers of capital stock. The object of the bill will be to make the names of such officers accessible to the public so that creditors securing judgments can know upon whom to serve notice of executions.

Also one providing for the settlement of issues at law in vacation, and another providing for the appointment of receivers in vacation.

He will also introduce the celebrated bill No. 401 of the Thirty-sixth Assembly, known as the Secrest Stock-Yards bill. Likewise one providing that in misdemeanors, where the accused gives evidence in his own behalf, the rule of evidence shall be changed from reasonable doubt to "preponderance of evidence." And one providing for State roads to be constructed under the authority of the governments.

WORKMEN HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

Milwaukee Laborers Come Near Being Suffocated in the Tunnel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A number of laborers at work in the new waterworks tunnel building under the lake were nearly suffocated through the burning of the frame power-house at the top of the shaft about 9 o'clock this morning. One of the men was entirely overcome and had to be helped out by his companions, all of whom were so weak as to be scarcely able to move when they reached the top of the shaft. The power-house, together with some of the machinery, was destroyed, involving a loss of about $1,000 to the contractors, Sheely & Snicklow of Chicago.

Capt. Pabst, the brewer, has at last secured possession of the Flint property on Grand avenue, and the old rookeries now occupying the half-block on the north side of the avenue between the river and West Water street will soon be replaced by a modern ten-story office building. The price paid by Capt. Pabst is said to have been $2,500 per front foot. This is the highest ever paid for unimproved property in Milwaukee.

While in Milwaukee about three years ago Mrs. Mary Hawkins, a poorly clad woman from Chicago, was knocked down by a street-car on East Water street and severely injured about the head. Miss May Haverly, who witnessed the accident, had the woman removed to her house, where she remained until entirely recovered. For her kindness Miss Haverly has been remembered with a bequest of $3,000 made in the will of Mrs. Hawkins, who recently died.

Intelligent Georgia Legislators.

Here are some stories that Gazaway Hartridge tells about members of the Georgia Legislature:

When one of them introduced a bill on the first day and the Speaker asked: "Shall this bill be committed or engrossed?" he replied, being somewhat at a loss, "Jes let it stay thar awhile, Mr. Speaker."

They tell me that another brother missed the roll-call one morning and in dire distress went to Gov. Northen, humbly petitioning to be reinstated.

One of them asked another for a chew of tobacco. "I'll return the favor some time," said he. "No, you needn't return it," said the other, "I'm making $4 a day and don't mind the expense."

Another one went down to Bob Hardeman's office to know how much salary he could draw. "O," said the Treasurer, "I guess you can get all you want." "Well," said the legislator, "I need some money for myself, and the old woman needs some, and the revenue officers are after one of my boys. Can you let me have $2.25?"

Undecided.

Which moves the slowest—is a question old,
And what the answer none can truly say—
A town policeman marching on his beat,
Or a seasoned plumber working by the day?
—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Bad System.

"I hate these continued stories in the magazines," said Penelope.

"So do I," returned Helen. "You never can tell how the story is going to end until the last installment comes out."—*Puck.*



A prompt return of your money, if you get neither benefit nor cure. Risky terms for the doctor, but safe and sure for the patient. Everything to gain, nothing to lose. There's just one medicine of its class that's sold on these conditions—just one that *could* be—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's a *peculiar* way to sell it—but it's a *peculiar* medicine. It's the *guaranteed* remedy for all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula. It cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood, and cures Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and all manner of blood-taints, from whatever cause. It costs you nothing if it doesn't help you. The only question is, whether you want to be helped.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold, through druggists, because you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?

The "Discovery" acts equally well *all the year* round. Made by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

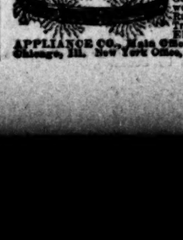
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$12 Values for
$8.00

Select a pair of these fine trousers while the styles are unbroken. They are selling rapidly. Such values are only offered once a year—and by us. A liberal cut in Suitings and Overcoatings to close out stock.

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Dr. A. Owen's Electric Belt



Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalog with full list of diseases and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or treatise on Rheumatism by Electric Power. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., Main Office 201-203 State-st., Chicago, Ill. New York Office, 343 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO:

In the Chicago "Times" of yesterday were printed a number of articles on women's fashions, with illustrations, purporting to be original with that paper. They were, however, bodily taken from THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for January.

These fashions are only a small portion of the JOURNAL'S famous woman's wear department, and those ladies who desire this matter entire will find it in the January JOURNAL, as a continuance of the practice by the "Times" will henceforth be prohibited, all of the JOURNAL'S material being original with itself and fully protected by copyright.

No other American publication has ever been so widely quoted as has been THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, particularly during the last two years. This is not objected to so long as proper credit is given, but when such of the JOURNAL'S features, as, for example, the contributions by *Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, ex-President Hayes, John Wanamaker, George William Curtis, Charles A. Dana, Gen. Lew Wallace*, and others, in the January number, are extracted by various papers without credit, garbled and localized, I propose to take advantage of whatever protection the law of copyright affords me, and call public attention, as in this case, to unauthorized uses of the JOURNAL'S material, which is mine by purchase and by right.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS,
Publisher and Proprietor.

OFF-SEASON PRICES.

But not off-season goods—simply an overabundance of fine ready-made clothing, made for this season's wear, and 20 cents on the dollar cheaper than a month ago.

Men's Business Suits.
Men's Dress Suits.
Men's Full Dress Suits.
Men's Overcoats.
Men's Ulsters.
Boys' Suits.
Boys' Overcoats.

We repeat the assertion that our stock is finer, handsomer, and more reliable than ever before, and at 20 per cent discount off already low prices you certainly ought to be interested.

We have just what you want in men's and boys' shoes, and we can save you money, too.

Custom tailoring, if you prefer it, is a special feature with us, and we know our prices are lowest.

Smoking Jackets and House Coats, few left—little money takes them.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
145 STATE-ST.

THE ALTAMONTE
FLORIDA.

Enlarged and improved. Season of 1891 opens January 1st.
Families with children will find a competent teacher at the house.
Address Altamonte Springs.
D. S. PLUMER (of Hotel Ponemah), Proprietor.

THE DeSOTO, Savannah, Ga.,

One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

PALOMARES HOTEL, POMONA, CAL., ON S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles, also on Santa Fe Road; 120 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements; table unsurpassed. Terms, $2.50 to $3.50 per day.
C. J. HUNT, Manager.

"To Whom It May Concern."

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30, 1890.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company proposes to remove a portion of the East Government Pier at Ashtabula Harbor, O., after the completion of necessary protection works, with view to obtaining access to new slips and docks now being constructed to the east of said pier, and with view to the loading and unloading of vessels along line of said U. S. pier and to the east of the existing pier.

All persons who have any objections to the interference with, or the removal of, said U. S. east pier at Ashtabula Harbor, O., will make same in writing addressed to the Secretary of War at Washington, D. C., on or before Jan. 20th, 1891.
By order of the Secretary of War.
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
Major of Engineers,
U. S. Army.

FURS

Owing to unseasonable weather PRICES ARE REDUCED on all FURS and other Winter Goods.
Repairing promptly done.
CHAS. W. BARNES,
233 STATE-ST.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fine Hand-Made French (Imported)
Muslin Underwear.

Our Annual January Sale of Muslin Underwear has so far this year *doubled in amount* any of our previous sales of this kind—an increase largely attributable to the extraordinary qualities shown at prices which have not heretofore been considered possible. We beg to especially emphasize our Very Large Display of *Fine French (Imported) Underwear* (extremely reasonable in price) which make has grown to be an important feature of the department. *The assortment of these goods is unquestionably the largest shown in America.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Boys' Outfitting Departments.
Spring, 1891.

We beg to announce that we have just opened our
New Spring Styles "Star Waists,"
"Exclusively Private Patterns," - - - "Exclusively Private Styles,"
Combined with the largest assortment we have ever shown, marks these departments as being *pre-eminently "Star" headquarters.* Critical inspection is requested.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR *The Celebrated*
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed
30 MILLIONS Lbs.

Fowler
ARTIFICIAL EYES. SENSITIVE EYES. COMPLICATED CASES. SPECIALTIES.
36 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of high quality fine and medium Furniture in the city. Elegant Upholstered Furniture and honest-made Curled Hair Mattresses. All the best Folding Beds, including the Andrews "Gem." Bring with you the prices of all competitors and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS Furniture.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

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Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

Restored by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Disease, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption, and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a *written guarantee to cure or refund the money.* Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents.
Madrid Chemical Co., 417 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY
Buck & Rayner, State and Madison and 111 S. Clark sts. Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison sts.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL find proposal advertisements of National, State, and Municipal authorities and of building committees, as well as important news of projected work, in all parts of the United States and Canada, not to be found elsewhere previously published, in THE ENGINEERING RECORD (prior to 1887 The Sanitary Engineer), New York. On sale Mondays in this city by Chas. MacDonald & Co., 5 S. Washington street, Brentano, Wabash avenue, and Palmer House newsstand.

BUT ONE CLOUD IN SIGHT.

ONLY THE POSSIBILITY OF FREE SILVER DISTURBS FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

Wall Street Observers, However, Think There Is No Chance of a Free Coinage Measure Getting Through the House, and Are Therefore Not Much Alarmed at the Senate's Attitude—Plenty of Money at Home and Abroad—The Week's Speculations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—As compared with the corresponding week of last year the volume of transactions in stocks in Wall street the last week was somewhat smaller, but there was an increase of 25 per cent in the amount of railroad bonds dealt in. Money at home and abroad is much cheaper than it was a year ago and the level of securities is much lower, so that it is not surprising that there has been a much sharper comparative advance. The extinction of the clearing-house certificates issued by the Boston banks, the cancellation of several millions of those issued by our clearing-house, the gain of nearly five and three-quarter millions of lawful money by the association banks of this city, together with an increase of nearly two millions in the amount held in the National Bank depositories, lower interest rates in all parts of the country, and the turn of the domestic exchanges in favor of this center—all tell the story of an impending plethora of the needful at home.

Abroad the struggle to subscribe for the new French rentes, the exceedingly low "outside" rates in London, the swelling reserves of the Bank of England, and its reduction of the discount rate from 5 to 4 per cent Thursday last tell a similar story. The one cloud over the money market is the possibility of what the free coinage silver advocates may accomplish in Washington. The sidetracking of the force bill removed the most important barrier of the anti-silver Senators, and many well-informed observers believe that the Financial bill with a free coinage clause will be passed by the Senate in a day or two. It is generally assumed, however, that it cannot pass the House, and that even if it should so pass it would be vetoed by President Harrison, and it seems to be conceded that the silverites could not muster sufficient votes to pass it over his veto. The mass of people go from one extreme to another. Not long since the discussion of free coinage threw investors into an agony of fear and led to the hoarding of gold and gold certificates and contributed largely to the paralysis of trade, and having recovered from that scare the same people now appear indifferent as to what is going on at the Capitol. Senator Sherman's speech of Monday last, predicting the woful consequences of a free coinage measure, attracted little attention, and even the whispering rumor that President Harrison is yielding to the pressure of the silverites and would sign the bill if it should pass both Houses by a large majority had no perceptible effect on the money market or on the speculation in securities.

Silver bullion is not in special demand and the bullion certificates listed on the stock exchange have been dull and only moderately buoyant in consequence of the decreased cost of carrying them. There is no evidence here of any faith in the success of the silverites. A glance at the transactions in railroad bonds does not show any special preference for those which guarantee interest in gold as compared with mere "currency bonds."

Aside from the return of confidence and release of money, the chief factor in the last week's advance has been the successful laying of the basis for the new Western Traffic Association. Thus far all has gone well, but it must not be forgotten that the really difficult and delicate portion of the work has not yet been approached—the fixing of rates and the percentages in which the traffic is to be allotted to the several roads.

Stocks have had a sharp rise, and while it is rank heresy to speak of a reaction while the present temper lasts, it is only natural that we should have a reaction—and a smart one perhaps—before long. There is a chance of one being precipitated by the Senate's action on the Financial bill, or by some friction in the real work of the new Traffic Association or from any one of a dozen other sources. But barring some incredible blunder by Congress there is nothing in sight to cause any more uneasiness in regard to the financial situation.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

Exchanges of Last Week Compared with the Same Week in 1890.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing-houses for the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the amounts for the corresponding week in 1890:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$691,936,894	....	6.5
Boston	96,978,470	....	4.3
Chicago	85,852,000	23.0	....
Philadelphia	71,182,057	2.5	....
St. Louis	24,167,248	9.1	....
San Francisco	16,334,174	4.0	....
Baltimore	13,976,298	....	17.3
New Orleans	15,688,268	....	6.0
Cincinnati	13,809,950	....	1.5
Pittsburg	12,340,902	....	19.5
Kansas City	9,285,222	....	2.2
Milwaukee	6,336,000	15.3	....
Buffalo	8,154,849	64.0	....
Galveston	7,275,278	304.6	....
Minneapolis	6,899,809	3.0	....
Providence	6,081,005	7.9	....
Louisville	7,717,203	....	13.5
Detroit	6,643,940	23.8	....
Cleveland	5,398,067	15.6	....
Omaha	4,611,073	....	4.1
Denver	4,441,218	....	0.9
St. Paul	4,418,771	3.5	....
Indianapolis	4,726,252	124.4	....
Columbus	3,060,800	7.8	....
Memphis	4,293,200	8.7	....
Dallas	3,496,910	6.3	....
Duluth	1,898,476	....	0.6
Portland, Ore.	2,131,708	22.5	....
Washington	1,926,248	22.7	....
Hartford	4,579,535	38.7	....
Nashville	2,287,901	22.2	....
Peoria	2,002,445	40.1	....
St. Joseph	1,739,929	....	5.9
Portland, Me.	1,476,960	10.1	....
Worcester	1,303,413	2.9	....
New Haven	1,850,212	2.8	....
Springfield	1,365,876	19.1	....
Fort Worth	2,201,113	....	17.0
Seattle	1,368,499	34.3	....
Tacoma	889,215	13.8	....
Sioux City	1,224,402	21.9	....
Norfolk	1,167,159	16.7	....
Wichita	553,868	....	26.9
Lowell	736,815	5.8	....
Wilmington	924,163	20.2	....
Birmingham	726,590	....	22.7
Grand Rapids	1,095,083	25.6	....
Los Angeles	1,211,942	....	17.6
Chattanooga	663,000	70.5	....
Des Moines	767,227	17.8	....
New Bedford	482,535	12.4	....
Topeka	601,567	15.4	....
Lexington	552,924	0.9	....
Lincoln	563,454	....	15.8
Montreal	9,676,252	12.4	....
*Houston	3,940,686	....	....
*Salt Lake	2,070,429	....	....
*Rochester	1,641,111	....	....
Total	$1,183,433,469	....	1.5
Outside New York	491,496,575	6.5	....

*Not included in totals.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

An Unusually Large Proportion of It Taken by Peasants and Artisans.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Today's newspapers, of all shades of politics, concur in expressing congratulations on the success of the new loan as proving the wealth and power of France. Over 210,000,000 francs of the loan was subscribed in London. The Government schemed admirably to insure the prestige of the loan. Everything was done to secure the applications of small investors. M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, caused it to be known in bourse circles that preference would be given to the smaller applicants, they getting their allotment in full. Apart from the inducement that while the current price of 3 per cent rentes is 95.30, that of the new issue is 92.55, investors had a further advantage in the method of the payments. According to the plan adopted 15 francs per share was payable on application, 15 more on allotment, while the remainder is to be paid in four successive installments, the last coming due in July, 1892. The Treasury also holds the power to accept immediate payment in full. The peasants throughout the country and small artisans and traders have so largely gone in for the stock that the balance left for bourse and banking subscriptions will be the smallest percentage ever known in the case of a national loan. The bourse gamblers will therefore be almost powerless to subject the issue to speculative fluctuations. The premium, which was quoted Thursday at 2, has relapsed to 1¼.

The attention of the bourse was centered on the loan during the week. All kinds of securities were firm. The increases for the week include: Three per cent rentes, 65f; Crédit Foncier, 3⅜f. Rio Tintos lost 15f. Panama Canal shares are quoted at an advance of 5⅝f, but their value is fictitious. The public is not touching these shares.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

No Shortage of Money in London—Germany's Exports to America Increasing.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—During the week there was a fair demand for discount, which was quoted at 2¾ for three months and 2¼ for short. Money was abundant. This was partly owing to the distribution of the quarterly dividends on consols and India stocks. The influx of gold into the Bank of England during the week amounted to £778,000. There are no signs of a movement of gold to France through the new loan. Silver was especially firm yesterday. The belief grows that free coinage in the United States will ultimately prevail. Rupee paper gained 1⅛. The dividends declared by leading banks show in no instance a decrease, and in most cases they have increased. Among the dividends declared are the following: London and Westminster, 16 per cent; Union of London, 12½; London Joint stock, 12½; City, 11; Consolidated, 1; Alliance, 8; Imperial, 7; Capital and Counties, 18; Manchester and Liverpool, 20. These signs of all-around financial soundness and prosperity had a good effect upon the Stock Exchange, and, although speculative business is at a low ebb, a daily increase of investment dealings is reported. In every department the tone is becoming firm under the growing current of healthy public business. The rise in consols for the week was ⅛, while the best colonial securities advanced ¾. Foreign Government securities were steady with the exception of Chilean bonds, which dropped 6½ per cent owing to reports of a revolution in that country, the contradictions of the rumors being too vague to restore confidence. Argentines were generally stronger. Entre Rios dropped 7½.

Prices of British railway securities were irregular. North British declined 2¼ owing to the company's loss of traffic through the strike. American railway securities were strong all around. They were benefited by a recovery from recent depressions, closing yesterday at the best prices of the week. Investors are buying largely and there is every sign of a prolonged steady boom in this department of the market. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Northern Pacific, 6½; Union Pacific, shares, 5⅜; Denver and Rio Grande Common, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 4¼; Erie preferred, 4; Lake Shore and Mexican Central firsts, 3½ each; Mexican Central Ordinary and Denver and Rio Grande first con. mortgage, 2½ each; Central Pacific shares and Norfolk and Western preferred, 2 each: New York, Ontario and Western. Wabash preferred, Louisville and Nashville Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Improvement, and United Jersey, 1 each; Illinois Central, 1¼; St. Paul Common, 2⅝; New York Central, ¾; Reading, ⅞.

Decreases—Norfolk and Western Common, 2. Canadian railway securities were firm. Grand Trunk debenture fives have risen 5, and do first and second preferences, 1 each. Breweries have improved. In mines Rio Tinto ordinary dropped 1¼. Securities of the Mexican railway were largely bought, partly owing to reports that the new United States Tariff law was diverting Mexican commerce to Europe through Vera Cruz. The preferred stock of this road gained 5¾, while ordinary advanced 4½. In miscellaneous shares Bell's Asbestos was active, advancing 1¼; Brush Electric rose ½, and primitive nitrates went up ⅜.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Although business on the boerse was not active during the week past prices were firm. The publication yesterday of the Reichsbank statement with its favorable showing strengthened the market. The closing quotations of yesterday include: Prussian consuls, 106.20; Mexican 6s, 93.70; Deutsche Bank, 169.20; rubles, 288.75; short exchange on London, 20.35; long do, 20.23½; private discount, 3. The Government is about to issue a loan of 150,000,000 marks for railway purposes. The Bleichroeders, the Disconto Gesellschaft, and the Frankfort Rothschilds have formed a syndicate to take a coming Russian conversion loan.

The figures given in trade reports for the final quarter of 1890 show that at the leading commercial centers of Germany the market of exports to America has improved, despite the operations of the McKinley tariff. As compared with the previous quarter, Hamburg's American trade has increased $441,000, Berlin's $250,000, Stettin's $240,000, and Brunswick's $63,000. In fact, the figures for every consular district which has yet reported show an increase in American trade.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—The boerse was quiet last week, but prices showed a tendency toward strength. Saturday's closing quotations include: Hungarian gold rentes, 91.75; Italian fives, 93.10; Spanish fours, 75.75; Austrian credit, 273; Austrian silver rentes, 70.50; short exchange on London, 20.34; private discount, 3⅜.

Assets and Liabilities.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Jan. 11.—The bond of the assignee of ex-Senator Wallace, amounting to $1,655,000, has been approved. The statement of the assignee shows Senator Wallace to have assets amounting to $990,000, from which liens and pledges amounting to $655,000 are to be deducted, leaving $335,000 of free assets, three times the amount of insecured debts. Mr. Wallace's interests are principally in coal lands and Western mining property.

Statement of the Potts Company.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11.—The report of the receivers of the J. E. Potts Salt and Lumber company, which was filed yesterday, proved a great surprise. It was thought at the time of the assignment that the failure was not so serious as it now proves to be. The following is a recapitulation of the report: Liabilities, $930,846; contingent liabilities, $614,185; assets, $578,790; balance of liabilities over assets, $552,055; balance of liabilities and contingent liabilities over assets, $966,240.

Miscellaneous Failures.

William Davis, dealer in general merchandise at Nettleton and Saltillo, Miss., has failed. Liabilities $65,000; assets unknown.

The Yellow Pine Lumber company of Collinsville, Tex., one of the wealthiest lumber firms in the South, has passed into the hands of a receiver. Liabilities $46,000; assets $187,000.

J. M. McCarrell of Harrisburg, A. O. Smith, and W. E. Wallace, assignees of W. A. Wallace, filed their bonds at Clearfield, Pa., Saturday.

Senator Delamater has been busy for several days on a proposition which will be submitted to the creditors of Delamater & Co. at a meeting called for today. The amount to be offered in settlement has not been made public, but will probably be 50 per cent.

WILL CONFER WITH COL. DAVIS.

Mr. Candler's Committee Invites the Director-General to Appear Before It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Representative Candler has invited Director-General Davis to attend a meeting of his committee next Tuesday and confer with the committee in regard to World's Fair matters. So Col. Davis has decided to remain here for that purpose. Col. Davis' idea is that the forthcoming report of the committee is based upon a condition of things that existed two or three months ago, and they need to learn that things are in different shape now. While it would not be difficult for Mr. Butterworth and others to make answer on the floor of Congress, it would be better to correct them in committee in advance of the report.

Congressman Springer called on Col. Davis today and made some useful suggestions. In reply to an inquiry about the Sunday question, he said the Exposition ought to be kept open Sundays and be made a place of profit and instruction, spiritually as well as intellectually. To this end he suggested that it would be a good idea to have sermons each Sunday in the auditorium or some other suitable building by preachers representing different religious creeds and from all parts of the world; that only sacred music should be given on the Sabbath; that the art galleries should be open and everything on view, but no machinery in motion.

President Palmer expects to have his report ready to submit to President Harrison tomorrow.

The Adventists held a meeting tonight and were addressed by speakers who will represent them before the committee in opposition to the Morse proposition that Congress should require the Exposition to be kept closed Sundays.

Marriage of Consul Leonard.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Yesterday at the home of the bride in Paw Paw Township, this county, occurred the marriage of Hiram J. Leonard, who was the candidate for Governor in 1884 on the Greenback ticket, but who is now Consul to a city in Ontario, and Mrs. Sarah Eby. The ceremony was of a private nature.

BOUND FOR NEW ORLEANS

SPORTS WHO WILL ATTEND THE DEMPSEY-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

A Number of Them Leave for the Scene of the Proposed Battle—Base-Ball Magnates to Meet in New York This Week—The Western Racing Circuit Complete—Jockey Hamilton to Wed a St. Louis Colored Belle—Miscellaneous Sporting News.

About seventy-five members of the Chicago sporting fraternity and others left for New Orleans via the Illinois Central at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to witness the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons prize-fight, which takes place before the New Orleans Olympic Club Wednesday night. They filled the two Pullman coaches, "Cabul" and "Faunus" to overflowing. Personally the crowd was not of an inviting character, but they made up for it all by intense enthusiasm over the coming event.

The party will reach New Orleans at 8 o'clock tonight, in season to witness the O'Connell-Conley mill before the Audubon Club. The St. Charles Hotel will be Chicago headquarters.

While there were a few Fitzsimmons men in the party a majority chanted Dempsey's praise both long and loud. The Dempsey partisans avowed that their pockets were lined with money which they would bet on their favorite. The Fitzsimmons men were not as boastful, but quietly said that they had backing for their man that was something more than wind.

Not a few of those who are fond of the scenes of the prize-ring from other cities were in Chicago yesterday and joined those who went southward last evening. Many of them, however, as well as a number from this city, preferred to travel "incog." so far as the public is concerned.

Among the persons on the train when it pulled out of the Illinois Central depot were: F. B. Bowes, Malachi Hogan, Patrick Moore, Henry MacNichols, James Fitzsimmons, M. Mullens, Patrick O'Brien, M. Archibald, George Clark, Alfred Kennedy, "Billy" Myer, David Dee, John Eagan, Thomas Curley, "Billy" Fenlon, Fred Daly of Grand Rapids, James Clark of Beloit, and President Cochran of the Twin City Athletic Club of Minneapolis.

Vere Davies will leave for New Orleans today and will send reports by wire to No. 85 South Clark street.

CORBETT WILL BE REFEREE.

Preparations for the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons Mill at New Orleans Wednesday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—Monday night Dock O'Connell and Eddie Conley will indulge in a glove contest before the Audubon Club in this city for the welterweight championship of the United States. This promises to be an interesting event. J. J. Corbett and Bowie Hudgins will second Conley, while Bob Fitzsimmons and Jimmy Carroll will be behind O'Connell. What effect Fitzsimmons' and Carroll's judgment will have on the fight as backers of O'Connell as compared to Corbett's judgment is a matter of conjecture.

Tuesday night the Audubon Club will tender Dempsey a reception, at which Jack McAuliffe will spar four rounds. Mike Conley, Arthur Upham, the "St. Joe Kid," Prof. Hermann, Jake Sullivan, Al Burke, Andy Bowen, Tommy Warren, and others will appear. James J. Corbett of San Francisco will referee the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight Wednesday night.

IN THE BASE-BALL WORLD.

The Three Leagues to Hold Meetings in New York This Week.

Once more will the eyes of the base-ball world be turned toward the East. At New York the coming week the greater part of the base-ball talent in the country will be gathered together. Tuesday the league meeting will be held, Wednesday the American Association, and Thursday what is left of the Players' League will meet for the laudable purpose of winding up the affairs of the ill-fated body.

President Prince seems at last to have awakened to a realization of the fact that his league is dead. Instead of making any foolish breaks, as has been his custom in the past, he mildly makes excuses to the National League for calling a meeting by assuring it that nothing is to be done but bury the corpse with due ceremony. Mr. Prince is patiently waiting for an American Association franchise for Boston. It is not materializing with any marked degree of rapidity, but Mr. Prince feels that he will be taken care of. No doubt he will. The league can hardly afford to throw him down, as his club had all the best of it in the Hub last year, and has many warm supporters who would make it warm for the league club if it attempted any trickery.

Al Johnson seems to be the only Players' League official who is to get much hard treatment. He has acted foolishly in refusing the different offers made by the league, but still the latter body might make a good move by securing the friendship of the Cleveland magnate. A man who has shown such wonderful organizing power, and who executed as wonderful a piece of work as the Players' League was, is a dangerous man for the league to make an enemy of. With a fortune at his command he might within the lapse of a few years find an opportunity to cause the league to lose ten times the amount of money that it would take to satisfy him now. The league will need every help it can secure to build up the game to its former popularity. Particularly is this so of Cleveland, where the game was all but killed by the war. With Johnson waging an active warfare on the club in that city it would be rather an up-hill job restoring the National pastime to its former place.

By the end of the week it will be known definitely whether or not Chicago is to have an American Association club next season. So much has been written on the subject that it is almost superfluous to say more. There will be only a scant living for such a club here with all the privileges of Sunday ball and beer selling on the grounds. With these features barred the club would soon run its course and die.

The action of the City League in warning President Thurman to keep clear of this point was foreshadowed some time ago in THE TRIBUNE. The local body is prepared for a fight to last several seasons if necessary. One of its moves would be to place one of its parks as near the association park as possible and throw open its gates on conflicting dates. Then, too, the local Government would be called on for assistance, and local Governments have certain ways of discriminating at times. Among the City League's honorary members are many persons holding high positions in the City Government.

Taken all in all the association will do well to keep clear of Chicago and take Milwaukee or some city of its size. The latter city has gathered a strong team for next season, and would prove quite a factor in the association race. Moreover, Sunday games are allowed in the Cream City, and the association thrives on the revenue derived from championship contests on the Sabbath.

Indoor Base-Ball Matters.

Friday night at Joliet one of the most exciting games of indoor base-ball ever played in that city took place between the Irish-American and Stone City teams of Joliet. James Boyne presented a cup to the winning team. The Stone Citys were assisted by Thompson and York of the Marquettes. Some good playing was done by both teams, and especially by the Stone Citys. The features of the game were the playing of Sheran in center field, Tebeau on first base, Cummings at right short, and the battery work of Jevney and Jantzen. Ted Binzen umpired satisfactorily. The makeup of the Stone Citys included several well-known professionals—Jantzen of Milwaukee, Jevney of Spokane Falls, Tebeau of the Joliets, Miller of the Dubuques, York of Cedar Rapids, and Drumgoole of Oshkosh. Moran of the Omahas caught a nice game for the Irish-Americans. Following is the Stone City team and their positions:

Jantzen, c.; Jevney, p.; Tebeau, 1st b.; Thompson, 2d b.; Cummings, r. s.; York, s. s.; Drumgoole, 3d b.; Miller, l. f.; Sheran, c. f.

SPORTSMAN'S PARK FOR CHICAGO.

J. A. R. Elliott, Champion Pigeon Shot, Making Arrangements for One.

J. A. R. Elliott, the champion pigeon shot of America and holder of the *American Field* challenge cup, was due in Chicago last night. He has made arrangements to open a sportsman's park in this city, where live bird shoots and tournaments may be conducted. Elliott's park will be located probably on the West Side, although he has been considering another site. He has for the last five or six years been conducting a shooting park in Kansas City, and his leaving is much regretted by the gun clubs of that city.

The Chicago grounds will be the finest in America if the present plans are carried out. The solicitations of local sportsmen had much to do with the champion's determination to establish himself here.

Elliott recently went East to arrange a match for $20,000 a side with McAllister of New York, but failed. The New York man offered the excuse that he was not a professional pigeon shot, was not anxious to gain newspaper notoriety, and would not back himself for money.

Philadelphia sportsmen offered to back their crack, Brewer, against the Western man for $10,000 a side, or any part of the amount, provided the match were shot within 100 miles of New York. Elliott offered to shoot Brewer at Chicago for the $20,000 stakes, and as neither side would compromise negotiations were broken off.

Jockey Hamilton to Wed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Aristocratic colored society of St. Louis is all stirred up over an approaching social event, the marriage Jan. 22 of Anthony Hamilton, the famous jockey, and Miss Anna L. Messley, the acknowledged belle of African swelldom. Hamilton was Belmont's leading jockey last year, and is said to be rich. The bride-elect is the stepdaughter of Frank Estall, head janitor of the La Clede Building. He is a rich man. Hamilton first met the girl in 1887 at the races. She is a light quadroon and very comely of face and figure. Invitations have been issued for a hundred guests, and preparations are progressing on a very elaborate scale. Isaac Murphy, the famous jockey, is coming from Lexington to serve as best man, and there will be many guests from abroad.

Swifts, 7; Wanderers, 2.

The Swifts and Wanderers played a game of football yesterday afternoon at the Wanderers' grounds, Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue. The ground was in bad condition and the raw weather was responsible for a light attendance. The Wanderers played ten men and scored the first goal. The forwards of the Swifts played a good passing game. The game resulted in a victory for the Swifts, the score being 7 to 2. McCollough of the Wanderers was forced to retire early in the game owing to a sprained ankle.

Changed the Game.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender company has decided to change the game for the shortstop tournament. The game will be 14-inch balk-line, 400 points up. Entries close Jan. 15. The tournament commences Feb. 16 and will be played at the ware-rooms, Nos. 263 and 265 Wabash avenue.

O'Donough Didn't Skate.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Patrick F. O'Donough did not come to skate against time at Cambridge today, as was announced. He was detained by bad weather on the other side of the channel.

Sporting Notes.

Pfeffer's Chicagos play the Harvards Monday night at the Harvard Club.

The Farraguts will make their first appearance at the Armory Wednesday night in a game with the First Regiment boys.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Big Natural Gas "Gusher" Struck on a Farm Near Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Last night a strong natural-gas well was struck on the farm of A. B. Funk, near this city. Mr. Funk was engaged in sinking a well and when at the depth of seventy feet the reservoir of gas was tapped. So strong was the pressure that the tools were blown out of the well and sand and gravel were thrown fifty feet in the air. The gas ignited and burned with a terrific roar, the flames burning more than fifty feet high. The pressure is unusually heavy for wells in this locality, and it is believed the supply of gas will prove permanent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The lobby of the West Hotel was filled with stockholders of the National Building, Loan, and Protective Association yesterday morning, there being representatives present from thirteen States. The stockholders held several noisy conferences Friday, but the first general meeting was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The annual meeting was held yesterday afternoon, when President Cole read his annual report. Mr. Cole detailed the discovery of the irregularities affecting Kneale, Abbott, and Stratton, and their removal. Kneale, he said, could not account for $43,000, and after being allowed $23,000 for salary and pay for organizing the association he was made to refund $19,600. Kneale occupied a prominent position during the reading of President Cole's report. The meeting adjourned to Monday.

A careful review of the situation today indicates that Emerson Cole will be reëlected President of the National Building, Loan, and Protective Union tomorrow afternoon at the annual election, and that Secretary Haywood will be succeeded by John F. Calderwood, late Controller of Minneapolis. The stockholders have submitted the following names from whom a Board of Directors is to be chosen: W. A. Tolles and E. E. Ward, Chicago; Emerson Cole and John F. Calderwood, Minneapolis; W. J. Evans, Winona; S. H. Hudson, Benson; J. T. Kelly, Milwaukee; W. S. Barden, Wausau, Wis.; J. J. Everingham, Omaha; A. P. McDonald, Keokuk, Ia.; W. A. Smith, William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. M. Cameron, Watertown, S. D.; W. H. Brown, Logansport, Ind., and R. S. Adams, Lisbon, N. D. Five directors are to be selected from this list and the Conference Committee will report on the most available candidate tomorrow morning. Tolles of Chicago and Evans of Winona are considered among the men most likely to win.

A majority of the Conference Committee has reported in favor of electing at each succeeding annual meeting a board of three auditors to investigate the accounts of the union and report semi-annually. The precaution is intended to prevent such public quarrels as the union has just gone through with greatly to its injury.

MARYVILLE, Kas., Jan. 11.—This afternoon a prisoner named Crozier made his escape from the Marshall County Jail at this place. Sheriff Bentley and three of the prisoners, Crozier being one, were playing cards. Crozier walked to the stove, which was behind the Sheriff, picked up a shovel, and struck the Sheriff on the side of the head, cutting a deep gash. He also gave him a hard blow with the back of the spade full in the face, laying the Sheriff out senseless. Crozier pulled a revolver out of the Sheriff's hip-pocket and held the other prisoners at bay, and backed out of jail. The Sheriff is not expected to live. A posse of twenty men are hunting for Crozier, and, if caught, he will likely be lynched.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The ferocious packs of wolves which are invading Western Kansas from the Indian Territory are causing the farmers and stockraisers of that section immense losses. When the herds evacuated Cherokee Strip there was nothing left there for the wolves to eat, and hundreds of them are said to have migrated into the sparsely-settled grazing counties of Kansas where they can find provision without any trouble. Today near Liberal a score of these savage animals attacked Mrs. A. J. Garvey and her 6-year-old boy and after biting the woman severely carried off the child before her eyes. The boy was shortly afterward rescued, but his injuries are such that there is no hope of recovery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Last night during the temporary absence of its agent the office of the Pacific Express company at this place was broken into by burglars and ten or twelve money packages carried away. As they were transfer packages and the waybills were also stolen it is impossible to state the amount of money secured. There is no clew to the perpetrators as yet. Officers of the company are in the city investigating the matter.

Fifty Farmers to Emigrate.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Feb. 24 a caravan of McLean County farmers will leave Heyworth, McLean County, for Webster City, Ia. About fifty farmers will move to Iowa, most of them having purchased land near that city. The caravan will consist of two special fast freight-trains, going over the Illinois Central railroad.

Northwest Miscellany.

The heaviest snowstorm of the season fell at Duquoin, Ill., yesterday, covering the ground to a depth of 8 inches.

Daniel Wilke of Kewanee, Ill., was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Paul Streicher.

The body of Peter Sullivan, who left Lima, O., just before Christmas to visit his sons in Chicago, has been found in the river near Hobart, Ind.

Sheriff Fletcher of Randolph County, Indiana, arrested Tom Miller at Montpelier yesterday. Miller is charged with stealing $80 from his uncle, James Miller.

Last Monday an old man named Byer disappeared from his home at Kewanee, Ill. Yesterday his body was found in the snow. He had committed suicide.

The Fifth Ward public school of Bloomington will be reopened today. It was closed one week because of the outbreak of diphtheria in the janitor's family.

Scarlet-fever has become epidemic at Vandalia, Ill., and is on the increase. There have been twenty-five or thirty cases since the disease first made its appearance.

The funeral services over the remains of R. G. Stout, who was killed in Chicago on the Illinois Central and C. B. and Q. roads Wednesday night, were held at his home in Erin yesterday.

WILL BE LOTS OF BOODLE

BIG CORRUPTION FUNDS READY FOR KANSAS LEGISLATORS.

Half a Dozen Strong Lobbies Will Be on Hand to Ensnare the Granger Legislators—School-Book Publishers and Railroad Companies Ready to Open Their Purses for the Enrichment of the New Reformers—Pettigrew Says His Colleague, Judge Moody, Will Be Re-elected.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Legislature which convenes in this city Tuesday, Jan. 13, will have to deal with the most determined lobbies which ever confronted a granger Legislature. There will be promises for some and boodle for others. The combination will furnish a test of the integrity of the new reformers, which will either result in giving them a greater strength or destroy them altogether. This is not the first granger Legislature which the State has seen, but it is the first in which a majority of the members have declared that both the old parties were hopelessly corrupt and that the welfare of the State demanded a new Government in which neither must have a voice. In the Lower House seventy of the 125 members are small farmers whose homesteads for the most part are heavily incumbered with mortgages. They will come to Topeka determined to legislate against corporations of all kinds and strike a death-blow to trusts. It has been the history of such Legislatures in the past that corporations have fared well at their hands. There will be three large corruption funds for distribution, two of which are already apparent. The Alliance has attempted to anticipate any effort which may be made by the lobbyists to gain control of the Legislature, and in so doing has originated a fourth lobby which will be more dangerous than all the rest. Prominent Alliance men from every county in the State will be sent to Topeka to watch the Legislature, and it is through these Alliance representatives that the lobbyists will hope to operate.

The big publishing-houses have pooled to prevent the establishment of a State school-book publishing-house. The Revision Committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature drafted a bill which provides for the free distribution of school-books, leaving the manner of their purchase to be determined by the Legislature. It is known that the agents of the large publishing concerns have approached prominent school-teachers, who they thought might have influence with the Legislature, with offers, and as the free distribution of books from a State publishing-house would mean to the old publishing-houses the loss of thousands of dollars annually it is certain the money will be forthcoming.

The county officers-elect, whose salaries have all been recommended to be reduced to starvation wages by the Revision Committee, have organized to defeat the bill which has been drafted. County offices in this State have heretofore been more lucrative than in any other State in the Union, and both money and promises of appointment will be used to defeat the Revision Committee's bill. The Revision Committee has also seen fit to abolish more than a score of boards which it pronounces a useless expense to the State and the members of them will join with the county officers in a fight for their living.

Added to this is the railroad lobby. The railroad companies do not know what to expect from the Legislature. Heretofore the State has been practically under their control, but the political revolution has upset all previous calculations. If the Iowa Railroad laws are patterned after and maximum rates established it will be a hard blow to the four great railway systems which traverse this State. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company has always been a prominent factor in Kansas politics. The Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific will join hands with the Santa Fé. The Board of Railroad Commissioners will be certainly abolished as it now exists, and the positions on it made elective. If the legislation stops here the companies will be satisfied.

Those who expect to dictate legislation will have representatives in the Citizens' Alliance, and will operate through them.

The women who took such a prominent part in the recent campaign for the People's party are here in force. They claim, and with much force, that without their assistance the Republicans would have been successful, and they now demand as a reward that the Legislature grant them complete State suffrage. They have prepared a bill providing that women be eligible to all State, county, and municipal offices and giving them the right to vote at all elections. A secret caucus of sixty People's party legislators and a number of Alliance leaders was held last night, which was addressed by Mrs. M. E. Lease and Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, two women who did more than all other orators combined to give the Alliance success at the polls. Mrs. Diggs in her speech showed that the farmers' wives had made success possible, and asked that suffrage be granted. She also requested that women be given the control of the State Board of Charities. This board has control of all the benevolent institutions in the State. Mrs. Diggs concluded her speech with an appeal to the legislators for justice to women, asking if their request would be granted. "It will," shouted the legislators in a body. A number of speeches were made by others favoring such a course.

Most of the Alliance members of the Legislature have arrived and the majority of them are in favor of a caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. None of them openly oppose this, but it is known that several of them will positively refuse to be governed by caucus rule. Should they be able to muster eighty-three members, which is a majority on joint ballot, Ingalls will be defeated without any delay, but the Republicans are confident that this will be impossible and that the election of a Senator will not be accomplished for several days after balloting begins. No Alliance candidate has sufficient strength to insure a majority of Alliance members should a caucus be held, and those already mentioned have aroused such a rivalry that it will be necessary to nominate an entirely new man to secure the united support of the party. Judge Frank Doster of Marion County has been brought out with great prominence today, and were it not for the fact that he is a lawyer he would easily get the nomination, but this fact, in the eyes of many of the farmers, makes him unavailable.

SAYS MOODY WILL GET IT.

Senator Pettigrew Thinks His Colleague Will Be Re-elected.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Senator Pettigrew arrived this morning from Pierre and sums up the situation as follows: "Defeat in the organization has tended materially to increase Senator Moody's chances of reëlection. He can now count absolutely upon the Republican support with the exception of one Senator and one member of the House, and while assurances from certain Independents did not prove reliable in the organization of the House we have positive guarantees from certain Democrats that he is their choice if Tripp cannot succeed, and assurances from certain Independents that they will go to him as soon as it is likely that Tripp or any Democrat can succeed. It is impossible for the opposition to elect a Senator, and as soon as this shall become positively demonstrated to certain Democrats and Independents, they, with the Republican vote, will name Senator Moody as his own successor."

CAMPBELL WANTS THE TOGA.

He Would Like to Wear the Senatorial Garment Cut Out for Mr. Brice.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The boast of the Democratic statesmen that the General Assembly will adjourn before March 4 will not be realized. If the solons get away before April 15 they may consider themselves lucky. In addition to the Democratic tendency to hang on and do mischief a new element has entered into consideration. The fight being made against Senator-elect Calvin S. Brice on the ground that he is not a legal resident of Ohio, and hence cannot represent this State in the Senate, has set Gov. Campbell and other politicians to scheming. As a result of their schemes and deliberations, for more than one has a finger in the pie, it is given out semi-officially that the Legislature will not adjourn until after March 4, when the term of the new Congress commences. If the Senate sees fit to investigate the charges against Brice it will be handy to have the General Assembly in session to act. In the possible event that Mr. Brice will be ineligible to Payne's seat then it will devolve upon the Ohio Legislature to select his successor. That is just what Gov. Campbell wants. Should the Legislature adjourn before March 4 and should Mr. Brice be bounced, then it would devolve upon the Governor to appoint some one to fill the vacancy. In this event he would no doubt be forced to appoint Larry Neil of Chillicothe, as they have patched up a truce and buried the hatchet. Neil wants to go to the Senate, and has already agreed to aid Campbell to receive a renomination for Governor. But the Butler County man is riding two horses in one ring. He is not only playing with the Vice-Presidential lightning, but also aspires to wear the Senatorial toga. He thinks that by March 4 the Democratic members who were so incensed at him for calling the special session last fall, and thus defeating the party at the polls, will cool off and might be prevailed upon to elect him in place of Mr. Brice. He may be right in his surmise, but the chances are against it. The feeling is too deep and bitter to cool off, even in time for next fall's election.

There is another scheme that is being quietly hatched. It is to change the county lines of the State so as to make Democratic counties out of Republican bailiwicks. A slice is to be cut off of Crawford County and attached to Morrow, making that county Democratic. As it will lose a Representative under the Federal census the scheme is to save that and make the county Democratic at the same time. Pike County is to be doctored in the same way so as to prevent it and Adams from being thrown in the same Representative district, with the consequent loss of a Democratic member. Jackson County is to suffer an amputation, and part of its territory is to be added to Vinton so as to save another member. Morgan is to be cut up and lose its Republican member; Wood County is also on the list, and Portage is doomed. This shows that the scheming is not all confined to the Governor and his advisers. The Democratic members and the party leaders are after the other Senatorship, and if it can be had by merely changing the county lines it will no doubt be captured. There will not be so much attention paid this winter to ousting Republicans from office, larger game being sought.

LIVELY SESSION AT CHEYENNE.

Wyoming's Legislature Closes with a Large-Sized Row.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The last day's session of the Wyoming Legislature closed this morning at 5 o'clock after an exciting all-night session. A big fight was made on the question of excluding the Bible from the public schools. The fight against reading the Bible in the schools was led by Representative Brown, who professes Buddhism. He carried the question in the House, but in the Senate nearly all the preachers of the city lobbied so effectively that the bill was killed. The fight on the bill making a legislative apportionment was carried on until 4 o'clock this morning, when its supporters, who had the Speaker with them, thought they could carry it. The Speaker ruled the bill to be on its final passage. The opposition claimed it had not been read a second time and could not be put on its final passage except by suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds majority. A dozen members were on their feet talking at once. The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order, but no one paid any attention to him. A call was made for a reading of the indorsements on the bill. When the Clerk read one which was "read second time," the uproar was renewed, and members jumped on their desks and shouted that the indorsement was false. Representative Baker, who led the opposition to the bill, rushed to the desk of the Speaker, snatched the bill from his hand, and rushed with it about the hall, showing the members that the indorsement "read second time" had been interlined and was newly written, the ink being fresher than the indorsement following it. The exposure of the trick caused intense excitement. A motion to postpone indefinitely was introduced by the opposition and carried and the session adjourned.

WORKING FOR EX-GOV. MILLER.

The Opponents of Senator Pierce Trying to Effect a Combination That Will Beat Him.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—An active canvass is going on in behalf of ex-Gov. Miller for United States Senator. Miller secures most of Hansbrough's strength but makes no inroad upon Pierce's adherents. There is a movement on the part of such men as Alexander McKenzie and M. L. McCormick to combine the Democrats with the Ball and Hansbrough men for the purpose of beating Pierce. The choice of these leaders is W. F. Ball, the Northern Pacific attorney at Fargo, but in their desperation they would be willing to take Hansbrough or almost any one else for the sake of defeating Pierce. The latter could not be beaten in any other way, and it is impossible for McCormick to deliver more than five or six Democrats. Capt. Dan Maratta, who has more followers than any other Democrat in the State, says that the Democrats intend to stand pretty solidly for a representative man in their own party, but that if they begin voting for Republicans a good many of them will support Pierce. Ex-Gov. Miller's friends say that he is too sharp to be bamboozled by McKenzie and McCormick into any scheme for the disruption of the Republican party. The Farmers' Alliance has about twenty votes in the Legislature. Stimmel and Muir are the Alliance candidates.

The strength of the various candidates is given out as follows: McCormick (the solid Democratic vote), 22; Pierce, 19; Hansbrough, 18; Miller, 15; Lounsberry, 3. The Pierce men claim openly enough votes to nominate him in caucus, but the opposition members say they will not go into a caucus but carry on the fight in open session.

Gov. Hill Is Anxious.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The few Democratic legislators in town are much disturbed over an order that has come from Gov. Hill that the caucus for United States Senator be held Thursday evening of this week. It had been agreed among the Democrats that the caucus be held the evening of the 19th. This would leave but fourteen hours before the first vote for United States Senator must take place under the Constitution. With the scant majority of two Gov. Hill was afraid that a Republican might slip in. If two Democrats were inclined to be fractious the interregnum would be too short for the Governor to straighten matters out. He, therefore, considered that the safest way would be to have the caucus several days in advance. There is no change in the apparent situation and the belief strengthens that Gov. Hill will take the nomination for Senator himself.

Massachusetts Republicans Get Together.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The attempt of the Republicans of Massachusetts to "get together" after their defeat in November has materialized in the formation of a "Republican Club of Massachusetts." Roger Wolcott was elected President and Elihu B. Hayes Secretary. Among the active members are ex-Govs. Long and Ames. The list of members is a strong one, and embraces all wings of the party. A committee was appointed to urge upon President Harrison the reform of the civil service. The club is expected to bring the party forward on a better line, and the indications are that it will exert a strong influence in future campaigns.

JUSTICE LAMAR MAY SOON RETIRE.

His Growing Feebleness Remarked by Frequenters of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Justice Lamar's growing feebleness is remarked by all frequenters of the Supreme Court. At the President's New-Year's reception he appeared with the other Justices, but most of the time he appeared to be in one of his old-time reveries, forgetful of all his surroundings. It is said that he finds the routine work of the court irksome and often only gives his attention to the arguments going on by the greatest exercise of will power. Since President Cleveland put him on the bench to gratify a personal friendship Justice Lamar has never lightened the labors of the court much, though he has faithfully sought to perform the work assigned to him by the Chief Justice in writing opinions. In the not improbable event of Justice Lamar's retirement within the next year or so he would not be able to enjoy the pay of a Supreme Court Justice because he would not have had ten years' continuous service on the bench. Nor would he have reached the age of 70. But he has a comfortable private fortune.

One Corpse, Four Funerals.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Out on Minnehaha street today occurred a most remarkable event, the fourth funeral services over one corpse. Mrs. Adelaide Cornish received by express Saturday the remains of her husband, who was killed in Los Angeles, Cal., over ten years ago. The wife had the body embalmed and placed in a vault at that place. A couple of years later Mrs. Cornish moved to Freeport, Ill., and had her husband's body shipped to that place, where it found a temporary resting-place in the cemetery. Five years ago the lady moved to Dayton, O., again taking the remains of her husband with her. When Mrs. Cornish came to St. Paul her husband's body was moved again. The funeral this afternoon was conducted with as much ceremony as though the deceased had been dead but a day.

COLLISION ON THE "L."

ONE ENGINE DERAILED AND THROWN TO THE GROUND BELOW.

Passengers Are Severely Shaken Up and Badly Scared, but Nobody Is Injured Except the Engineer and Fireman of the Demolished Locomotive—Some Interesting Theatrical Novelties to Be Witnessed in Gotham Soon—Miscellaneous News from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—At 9:45 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Third avenue line of the Manhattan elevated railway, which completely demolished one engine, seriously damaged another, injured four men, and created a panic among four car-loads of passengers. A switch-engine was employed in making up trains on the middle track and in the course of its work was run out on the down track at One Hundred and Eighteenth street, the danger signal being set to cover it. Disregarding the signal the engineer of the southbound train continued on his way until his engine, with four loaded cars behind it, crashed into the switch engine with such force as to carry it a distance of forty feet, tearing away the foot-path and railing of the structure and throwing the engine into the street twenty feet below. The engineer and fireman of the switcher were thrown from their engine to the middle track and the former was seriously and the latter slightly hurt. The collision knocked out a cylinder-head of the passenger engine and the escaping steam, together with the shock of the colliding engines, filled the passengers with alarm, but none of them were hurt. The switch-engine, which fell into the street, was broken to pieces. In its descent it smashed a wagon standing by the curbstone, but miraculously did no other damage.

AT GOTHAM'S THEATERS.

A Number of New Plays to Be Produced in the Metropolis Shortly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Lyceum will have only a week more of "The Idler." During the last three months this play has demonstrated its worth as almost a masterpiece in theater construction. Jan. 19 a play adapted by J. Comins Carr from the French, "Les Femmes Nerveuses," and newly entitled "Nerves," will be produced. Its character is farcical, although it will doubtless be made to pass as comedy of a frolic some kind. Carr is only known here by his dramatization of "Called Back."

There is assurance from Mary Anderson, conveyed in a letter over her own signature, that she has decided positively never to act again. An American agent sought her out at her English home less than a month ago to make an offer for her services during a tour of three months next season, but she refused even to see him.

The familiar tale of "The Old Homestead" will be replaced at the Academy tomorrow by "Joshua Whitcomb," a play smacking less of life amid the clover-topped hills of Swanzea, but with the same true-hearted, lovable old New-Englander, Uncle Joshua, as the pivotal character.

The hundredth performance of "The Last Word" will be reached at Daly's next Saturday night, and the comedy will have achieved one of the best of all the successes at this house. The ensuing Tuesday "The School for Scandal" will be revived in a form varied by Mr. Daly.

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON THE 400.

A Newark Preacher Thinks New York's Swells Are a Sad Lot.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—"McAllister's 'Four Hundred,' a Photograph of Society," was discussed by the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn in the First Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., this evening. Dr. Martyn handled the New York "upper ten" society without gloves. He said in fact: "Not long ago a book was written and published which describes the mode of life adopted by the elect of New York. The book has no literary value. It is wretchedly and ignorantly written and offends against grammar as sadly as it does against morals. In all our larger cities there is a class who esteem themselves too good for common folk. Having made money by packing pork or brewing beer they now ape the lilies and 'toil not, neither do they spin,' save in the dance. Life is elegant gluttony. Dressing, too, is another employment of the '400.'

"The women undress and then by a strange abuse of language call their nudity 'full dress.' Décolleté is a foreign way of spelling indecency. Having dressed and dined the 'four hundred' proceed to dance. Their only events are learning a new waltz step or the changing fashion. Augustus Fitznoodle and Florinda Ta-Ta are not prolific in ideas."

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Chauncey M. Depew Lectures for the Benefit of the Press Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Chauncey M. Depew appeared on the stage of the Broadway Theater tonight as a lecturer. This is a new rôle for the famous orator, and it may be as well to state at the beginning that it was benevolence, not boodle, that induced the prince of speech-makers to come out as a lecturer. Mr. Depew lectured for the benefit of the Press Club, and inclement as the night was he drew a large audience. He was incomparably at his best. Mr. Depew's subject was "Contrasts." It was a wide field, but he cut off the corners and narrowed it down to one hour's brilliant talk on men and manners, and kept his audience enchained from first to last.

Hospital for Consumptives.

Dr. Alexander Aronson, who arrived on the Etruria from Berlin yesterday, brought with him two bottles of Prof. Koch's lymph, sufficient for 10,000 injections. Dr. Aronson will open in a few days a hospital for consumptive patients, whom he will treat by the Koch system. Dr. Aronson said today that he would not accept any patients who are in the advanced stages of the disease. The action of the lymph in advanced stages of consumption is so great that it would be dangerous to use it.

Postmaster Van Cott's Annual Report.

Postmaster Van Cott's annual report was made public today. During the year there were delivered through lock-boxes and by carriers 343,497,329 pieces of mail matter. The total receipts of the office were $6,267,278.25. The total expenditures, including $1,093,268.58 for the free delivery service, were $2,370,825.95, giving a net revenue of $3,896,472.25.

News Notes from Gotham.

The police today arrested Henry Rickards, a suspected sneak-thief, and in his rooms was found $5,000 worth of stolen silverware and jewelry.

Smoking cigarettes has killed William Bird, barely 18 years old. He died of nicotine poisoning yesterday morning at the Gouverneur Hospital. Young Bird had been a cigarette fiend for five years. He was never sick a day until the deadly nicotine began its work.

The ninety-foot tower built by Llewellyn Haskell on his property in Kearney, N. J., in 1862, from the top of which he expected that he and his family would be snatched up into heaven, is about to be removed to make way for a street that is to run through the once handsome grounds.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder
Superior to every other known
Used in Millions of Homes—
40 Years the Standard.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.

DROWNED LANDS OF FLORIDA.

The Vast Area That Is Rapidly Being Reclaimed.

Baltimore *Sun:* Florida has already acquired great distinction for its large products of fruits and early vegetables, Florida oranges being sweetest of any that are sold in the Eastern markets. It has also become famous as a winter health resort. But its greatest distinction of all will be the vast area of arable lands which it will be able to offer to enterprising men in the course of a few years. A very considerable portion of Southern Florida consists of lands overflowed or subject to overflow—swamp lands, in short, for the most part, that at one time were the fastnesses of the Indians, who were not driven out of them until after several long and bloody wars. The massacre of Dade and his command, caught in an ambush, rivaled that of the massacre of Custer and his command by the Sioux at a later date. These overflowed lands, with their lakes, of which Lake Okeechobee alone covers an area of 1,000 square miles, were regarded as practically worthless, and efforts were made by the State to sell a part of them to capitalists who would drain and improve them. Four millions of acres were offered to an English syndicate at 25 cents per acre, but before the papers were drawn up there was a change of administration and the contract was repudiated. These 4,000,000 of acres were subsequently bought by Mr. Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, and other capitalists, who joined with him in the purchase. They were not the men to let their property lie idle. Surveys were made and a scheme of drainage adopted which has been in progress for the last ten years. What might be called a construction company was organized, which agreed to undertake the work of reclamation if given a grant of every alternate square mile if redeemed. The undergrowth was cleared off, the lines of drainage canals marked out, and steam dredges set to work. These dredges are excavating canals from 8 to 12 feet in depth and from 40 to 110 feet wide, and the work has so far progressed as to afford passage for low-draft steamers from Charlotte Harbor, on the gulf coast, to Kissimmee City, at the head of Lake Kaliga. Thus far the construction company, with its working headquarters in the central basin of the southern half of the peninsula, has received deeds for 1,150,000 acres for the work it has done. Settlers are already taking up the lands that have been reclaimed, and many more will follow as the work proceeds. Four thousand square miles have already been drained. An idea of the magnitude of the scheme is given by Mr. Kellogg, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *American*. From Lake Little Tohopekaliga to the Gulf of Mexico via Lake Okeechobee, a distance of 140 miles, canals have been dredged, or other means employed to form a continual waterway. Beginning at Lake Tohopekaliga, the water of six lakes has been led through the Kissimmee River to Lake Okeechobee, eighty-five miles away, and thence to the Caloosahatchie River at Lake Flirt, twenty miles distance, and to the gulf. Mr. Kellogg speaks enthusiastically of the fertility of these drained lands. The soil is porous, he says, and rich in phosphates and decayed vegetable matter; the region more healthful than either Cuba or Louisiana, and so suitable to the sugar-cane, according to some tests that have been made of it, that he believes that Florida can be made to produce 60 per cent of the whole amount of sugar we consume.

Look at the Major.

Mrs. Hicks—"The papers have a story about an insane man who believes himself dead! What next?"

Mr. Hicks—"Some people who are sane don't know when they are dead. Look at McKinley."—*Life.*

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AT PRIVATE sale at a positive sacrifice, to save trouble and excitement of public auction, the entire magnificent FURNITURE, UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, etc., of their elegant residence, furnished new throughout only 4 months ago at a cost of $10,000; anything will be sold separate, comprising magnificent brocatelle parlor suit, costing $250, for $150; elegant Wilton rug suit, cost $300, for $125; also elegant collection of fine oil paintings by eminent artists, handsome parlor cabinets, mantel tops, easels, fine pedestals, French bronzes, large Turkish chairs, odd chairs, handsome parlor lamp, cost $75; fine lace curtains, COLLECTION OF HANDSOME BISQUE FIGURES, VASES, ETC., FROM THE LEADING ART CENTERS OF EUROPE; also a rug suit of 5 pieces, cost $225, for $80; fine hall-tree, elegant oak sideboard, leather dining-room suit, all the elegant silverware, two fine bedroom suits, hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, etc.; all will be sold at a positive sacrifice for cash only. Can be seen at the residence, 2977 Indiana-av.; at home till 10 o'clock p. m.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Will sell by public auction this
MONDAY, JAN. 12, AT 10:30 SHARP,
All of the elegant furniture, upright piano, and appointments of the handsome residence,
623 WEST JACKSON-BLVD.,
Recently furnished at a cost of $10,000. We have been authorized to close out without limit or reserve all the furniture, comprising three handsome parlor suits, covered in the latest fabrics; elegant plush center-tables, handsome pedestals, easels, cabinets, mantel mirrors. The collection of bric-a-brac is worthy of inspection, comprising bisque figures, Doulton, Servia, Hungarian, Carlsbad, etc. Magnificent collection of oil paintings by eminent artists in massive frames. Fine bedroom furniture, dining-room, and library.

House open at 9 o'clock morning of sale. Catalogue can be had at house.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 1234 Wabash-av. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand, also in phrase writing and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Prin

SCHOOL FOR DANCING, ROOM 40, 170 STATE-st., opposite the Palmer House; take elevator at 70 Monroe-st.

SHORTHAND — SEVENTEENTH YEAR — THE Chicago Athenæum maintains the most thorough school in the West; classes kept full; good demand for competent stenographers.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium. All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

YALE GRADUATE; TUTORING; THREE YEARS, teaching experience. Address C 33, Tribune.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN TO LEAD EVENING singing class of twelve once a week; small fee. Address M 60, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF LEWIS AND CLARKE Counties, Montana, invite proposals for a county jail, to cost forty-five thousand dollars, to be erected on the present jail lot, in the City of Helena, Montana, specifications, drawings, and all terms to be submitted at a special meeting to be held on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1891, the right being reserved to reject any and all plans or to accept a modification of the same. The lot of proposed site is 100 feet square, bounded north and west by streets, south and east by alleys. Building to front west, to be of granite, and of sufficient size to contain 30 to 35 steel cells and at least four other cells and jailors' rooms. The site is on a level with the street.

By order of the Board. J. S. TOOKER, Clerk.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 10, 1891.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CALL ON MME BELL, 94 NORTH CLARK-ST. She will tell your future, 50 cents.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

BOOKS.

ACTING EDITION DRAMATIC LIBRARY; ONE of the finest collections of dramas, comedies, farces, pantomimes, tragedies, etc., bound in half Russia; about five thousand; only the whole set sold. Address K 166, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Monitor Building and Loan Association will be held on the 13th day of January, 1891, in the Monitor Building, No. 625 West Indiana-st., Chicago, for the purpose of electing three directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
T. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Secretary.

Jan. 3, 1891.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A 2-YEAR-OLD PUG DOG; ANSWERS to the name of Beauty. Finder will be rewarded on bringing him to 162 Oakwood-blvd.

STRAYED—FROM 833 WASHINGTON-BLVD., Saturday morning, young English mastiff dog. Reward for return to above number.

LOST—POCKETBOOK AND DIARY COMBINED and butcher book. Reward and no questions asked. CHAS. PIERCE, 860 Polk-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS, prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, Birmingham Engraving Co., 96 State-st.; elevator.

PERSONAL — UNION DETECTIVE SERVICE; best in the world; confidential; moderate charges. 125 South Clark-st. SUPT. J. H. LOBELL.

PERSONAL—LADIES, THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE is positively the only remedy which permanently destroys warts, moles, and superfluous hair. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE experience in the foundry business who has had charge of a large plant the last eight years and is a practical molder; best of references. Address A R 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, RELIABLE young man as bookkeeper or assistant. Reference given. Address B 5, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TIMEKEEPER OR timekeeper and stockkeeper by experienced young man; good references. Address C 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARtender, with references; 3 years with the last employer. CORMAGH S. COX, 294 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COLORED GIRLS to do general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes few more customers; makes cloaks, mantles, etc.; can furnish best references, having resided in city one year; have had twenty years' experience. 27 Waverly-place.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day. 142 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER WITH GOOD reference; German preferred. M 1, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—A LINE of window shades and shade rollers on commission. For terms, etc., address Keystone Mfg. Co., Girard, Pa.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WANTS New York agency for Western manufacturer; salary or commission. B., 969 La Fayette-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN CAPABLE of taking charge of a general bindery employing fifty hands. Address at once, giving qualifications and salary desired. State Journal Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNICE PATTERN CUTter that understands estimating work. Address C. M., 217 East Main-st., Ottumwa, Ia.

WANTED—CABINETMAKER AND SHAPER, molder, saw hands; plenty of work; good pay. L. C. TAYLOR, 130 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; anyone taught in one hour free; no glass used; no canvassing; $20 weekly. IRVING B. SNELL, patentee, 184 N. Clark-st., upstairs.

WANTED—TEMPERANCE YOUNG MAN WITH good address, and can furnish unquestionable references from his last employers; must know how to handle horse in city; low wages at first; good chance for advancement for the right man. Address, in his own handwriting, L. C. Co., 8 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CARRIERS FOR ENGLEWOOD DIStrict; young men, not boys, who want a steady morning job; a good chance for young men engaged in other work or are attending school. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune.

WANTED—ARE YOU OUT OF WORK? DO YOU want employment? We can assist you; expenses guaranteed. Address L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBUNES near down-town office; must work during day or attend school. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune Building.

WANTED—SOLICITORS—FIVE EXPERIENCED solicitors of industrious habits can easily make an average of $50 to $80 a week. Apply after 10 a. m. at 172 East Adams-st.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURance solicitors; liberal terms. Call between 10 and 12 a. m., Argyle, cor. Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., flat A. W. J. HOOVER, State Agent.

WANTED—A WINDOW WASHER AND HOUSE man; those not afraid to work; Irish preferred; wages $20 per month. Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS COOK; MUST know how to wash and iron; one who has lived with Germans; references required. Apply 3201 Rhodes-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF two children and assist with housework; wages $2; come ready for work. Flat 2d, McLennan Block, cor. 31st and S. Park-av.

DRESSMAKING.

THE "LADIES' ECLECTIC TAILORING INSTItute" will teach for half price all who register this week, at 167 North Clark-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark—Superior facilities for storing furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,512. S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,542.
GEORGE PARRY.

AGENTS WANTED.

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED—TO CANVASS for fine line ladies' French corsets and waists; liberal commissions and ready sales guaranteed. Address Chapin Corset Co., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WHO REsides and is acquainted in the city can secure an exclusive agency for an article to be sold direct to the consumers; exclusive agency guaranteed to the right party. Inquire Room 39, Nicollet Hotel, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday, or between 9 and 11 Monday morning.

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS TO SELL IN CHIcago the coming suspender; something new and a good seller; references required and given. Apply at once to Chester Suspender Co., 90 Palmer House, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUR SHOE SALE—

To reduce stock we are making some very low prices.

It will pay you to BUY NOW, even if you do not need the goods for immediate use.

Open evenings.

NEELY BROS., 152 West Madison-st., One door east of Dime Museum.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Address M. G., 2936 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

IF YOU NEED A CRIMINAL LAWYER ADDRESS Box 631, Chicago. Advice free.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one lixis crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS party with $250 cash to join him in an enterprise that we can clear $500 per month sure; am a hustler and want party to take charge of office, and also full control of finances. Particulars at interview. Address, with references, K 128, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

FOR RENT—DRAYS, COUPELETTE, AND horses cheap. MAYNOR'S, 414 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE AN vestments in all parts of city call on
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9. Tel. 492.

No. 3434 Rhodes-av., very fine brown stone front; hardwood throughout; an excellent bargain.

No. 3524 Michigan-av., very elegantly finished, tiled bathroom, hot-water heat, sixteen rooms; barn with living rooms; house 25x80; three full stories; all complete.

Two fifteen-room houses, hardwood finish, on Ellis-av., two bath-rooms, four mantels; large lot; house 22x74.

Modern residence, large grounds, fine barn, on Drexel-boulevard.

Very fine four-story block, corner Woodlawn-av. and 55th-st.

50 ft. on Prairie-av., near 45th-st.; a bargain.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE RESIDENCE NO. 608 Washington-boulevard, with furniture, in complete order; can have immediate possession. Apply to J. B. KEELER & CO., R. 4, 220 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—75X150 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist.
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK, in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

96 feet, Cornell-av., west front, between 51st and 53d-sts., for $125 per foot.

C. T. HASS & CO., Room 51, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—
$10 A FOOT IN 30 DAYS.

50 or 100 feet, east front, Kinney-av., between 72d and 73d-sts., $48 per foot for a few days.

Consider this carefully and call on

C. T. HASS & CO., Room 51, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,900—$600 CASH AND BALANCE $20 per month; purchaser can secure a bargain on Michigan-av., near 66th-st.; east front; will rent for $16 per month. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—AT A SACRIFICE, an investment; 40th-st. cor. Lake-av., a lot of new brown stone houses built in two flats of 8 rooms each; finished in hardwood and all improvements; rent $960 per year; price $9,600; terms to suit. M. M. BROWN, Owner, 150 Washington-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON LAKE-AV.—A 17-room detached house with barn and all latest improvements; large lot; price, $27,500. Apply at 4013 Lake-av.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—State-st., near 48th; 26x100 ft.; east front; $150 per ft. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THREE VERY CHEAP CORNERS.

12TH-ST., CORNER OF 49TH, 50TH, AND 51ST-STS.

83X125 EACH,

ONLY $60 PER FOOT, ½ CASH.

J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS, $400; WORTH $800; must sell. W. B. PHISTER, 119 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOMES—2-story frame house on stone foundation, lot 50x126 to 16-foot alley, located at La Vergne on the C. B. & Q. R. R. and new Illinois Central; 35 trains daily; time 22 minutes; sewer, sidewalk, shade trees, and streets made; terms, small cash payment, balance monthly. Room 301, Chicago Opera-House.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES DIRECTLY ON ILLINOIS Central suburban line; 50 trains daily; great bargain in acres on the South Side; ¼ cash; $1,000.
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FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN AT HARVEY—I own 23½ acres adjoining the "Tribune Syndicate" on the south and within a stone's throw of the shops. Price, $1,250 an acre. Address J 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAIN IN LAKE COUNTY, Ind., n. ½ of n. e. ¼ of s. w. ¼ of Sec. 7, 36, 8; 20 acres at $300 an acre. Address J 29, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN A FINE ORANGE grove in Florida; a bargain to the right party. S. C. QUARTERMAN, Titusville, Fla.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

Four-story and basement cut-stone front building, 44x140 feet deep; lot 44x146 feet deep to an alley; situated on the most desirable block in the City of St. Paul, Minn. Property earning now $11,454 gross annually, or $9,786 net, equal to 6 per cent on a valuation of $163,000. Entire fourth floor and part of third floor not yet rented. Present income is from leases to perfectly responsible parties, expiring May 1, 1894, which lessees will undoubtedly wish to renew. Owner desires to use the money in his business, and will sell for $120,000 cash, or half cash and balance 6 per cent mortgages. Owner will take lease for term of years from buyer at 6 per cent interest, say $7,200 per year, should buyer desire it. Photograph of building will be furnished those desiring same. This property is cheap at $150,000. Address
Lock-Box No. 444, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS TO LIST THEIR PROPerty with us; we will push it, advertise it, and charge nothing unless sale is made.
ROBERTS, WILLIAMS & CO., 717 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, PROPERTY south of 39th and east of State; no charge unless sale is made. MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—OWNERS OF IMPROVED REAL EState on either North, South or West Side who are anxious to have them well rented the coming year to list them with us at our West Side office, Washington and Halsted, or South Side office, 155 La Salle; the earlier the better, as we are already having a good inquiry. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—40 TO 160 ACRES, suitable for immediate subdivision; I will make all improvements, pay all cost of subdividing and retailing; will guarantee quick sale and large profits; have ample facilities and large force of trained salesmen; highest references. Address A R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD BUSINESS CORners for cash, 25 ft. preferred.
MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, DOWN-TOWN GROUND fee leased for long term; must pay from 5½ to 6 per cent on investment; can make quick sale.
LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OWNERS OF WEST SIDE REAL EState who have placed the same in our hands for sale to call or write us if any change in price or terms, as we are writing up our books and preparing for the large demand we expect the next three months. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Cor. Washington and Halsted and 155 La Salle.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, FROM $6,000 TO $9,000. Address L 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS GROUND LEASED for 99 years, $25,000 to $100,000. RETAIL BUSINESS PROPERTY (improved or vacant); HAVE SPECIAL customers for 25 or 50-foot corner on N. CLARK or WELLS-STS., improved or vacant. VACANT LOTS in HYDE PARK, 40 to 100 feet.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

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ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 151 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

$500 UPWARD TO LOAN, LOWEST RATES. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle.

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$18,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR more on improved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission.
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ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
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FOR SALE—CHICAGO MORTGAGES IN AMTS. of $5,000 to $30,000; strictly first-class, and will pay 8 per cent net. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., ROOM 32, 187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought. P.-O. Box 646.

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$20 TO $500 LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, jewelry, etc.; any good security; no removal of property; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

$50 TO $500 TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIanos, or any good security at lowest rates. GEO. WRIGHT, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE EQUITY IN NICE DRY LOTS IN SUBurban town; I will give big trade for furniture and carpets. Answer W. MINER, Auburn Park.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—SOUTHwest corner 22d and Michigan-av. Also 75x109 on Illinois-st., north front, between Rush and Cass.
W. L. BUTTERFIELD, 618 First National Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

HOUSE TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 14-room house, nice, clean, and warm, modern improvements; Michigan-av., near 14th-st.; splendid place for renting rooms or boarders; will be rented as it stands furnished for $125 per month until next May or longer if desired to the right parties; one floor can be rented for enough to pay the rent. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—TRANSIENT ROOMING-HOUSE; business district. Inquire 806 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 86, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY FRANK WELLS, 187 LA SALLE-st. Modern brick residence, 7 bed-rooms; brick barn; corner lot, 86x125; possession can be given at once.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, ELEGANTly furnished, in the best part of the North Division, for three months or longer. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLAT AT NO. 148 East 18th-st.; bath, hot and cold water and janitor service; rent, $25 per month.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—349 WABASH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, $45; third floor, $40. SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 232 MICHigan-av.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE NEW FLATS AT 536, 568, and 530 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—

4-room flat, 14 Morgan-st.	$14.50
5-room flat, 8 Morgan-st.	18.50
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph-st.	25.00
6-room flat, 276 W. Randolph-st.	27.50

Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERvice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLATS; every modern convenience; well lighted, good neighborhood; rent cheap. Call 1029 Adams-st.

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TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, 18 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and the vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

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South Side.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE OF ROOMS with bath; also other rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board, in private family. Address S. E. A., 3419 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for $8 a month at 2252 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single for gentlemen. 261 Dearborn-av., opposite Union Club. References.

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South Side.

TO RENT—STORES 3202-3204 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable.
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West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FOR DRUGGIST or jeweler; 740 W. Madison; $40.

Miscellaneous.

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FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICE, 194 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE on premises, Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED OFFICE, 1300 Auditorium Building; owing to prospective absence will rent exceedingly low.

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TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner,
THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x70, 1 45x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—39 AND 41 S. CANAL-ST., SECOND floor; basement with engine if desired.
SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—ROOMS $15 AND UPWARD WITH POWer for manufacturing. ALLEN, 103 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
WE SOLICIT
THE RENTING, CARE, AND MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES, OFFICE, BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING, AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS.
Remember we have a separate and special department for above branch of our business under the direct supervision of an experienced and able man.
Special attention is given to the interests of nonresidents. DAVID M. McLEAN & CO., 97 Washington-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEAR WICKER Park; must contain ten rooms and in good locality. Address M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—DO YOU HAVE TROUBLE collecting your rents? We make that a specialty. Give us a trial. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st., main floor, 582 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM BY YOUNG MAN; private family; walking distance; North Side. Address M 85, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

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HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

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We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

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DECKER BROTHERS' Matchless Pianos. ESTEY Pianos. CAMP & CO. Pianos. ARION Pianos. ESTEY Organs. CAMP & CO. Organs.

To buy a cheap piano because it is cheap is very poor economy. The best is really the cheapest in the end and infinitely more satisfactory. We can satisfy the most critical, for the matchless DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO HAS NO SUPERIORS.

THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action, broad, full tone, and even scale, affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand piano, together with all the advantages peculiar to the upright.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000. Pianos and organs to rent, with privilege of subsequent purchase. Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—We advise all intending purchasers of pianos to call and obtain our prices on our standard makes before buying. We expected a much larger trade during the holiday season, but the money panic reduced our sales, as it did the sales of all others dealing in luxuries, and left us with a larger stock on hand than we wish to inventory. It does not seem possible for us to make lower prices than at the holiday time, but for the next few days, before stock-taking, we will make such liberal discounts that no one can fail to be satisfied. Parties who have posted themselves previous to this announcement will appreciate this rare opportunity. Among the bargains will be found a complete assortment in rare woods of Knabe, Kroeger, Fischer, Pease, and New England.

We also offer at the same time the following second-hand uprights: 1 Knabe, 1 Sohmer, 1 Wheelock, 3 Lyon & Healy, 1 Pease, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 New England, 4 Steinways, and will make prices on these at very much lower figures than heretofore offered. Terms to suit all.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

PATTI, TAMAGNO, ALBANI, NORDICA, REVELLI, DEL PUENTE, and the great artists of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO., THE METROPOLITAN OPERA CO., and BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO, all speak in highest praise of THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS.

Write for a catalogue containing pictures and autograph letters of these and many other eminent musicians. It will be mailed free.

We are also agents for the celebrated HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS.

ALL SOLD AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS on our ONE PRICE PLAN.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:
SQUARES—

1 Grovesteen	$85	1 Piano Makers	$100
1 Hayden & Sons	125	1 Haines	130
1 Kranich & Bach	140	1 Sohmer	140

UPRIGHTS—
1 Hale, $150; 1 Dunham, $165; 1 Arion, $165; 2 Emersons, $175, $190; 3 Hallet & Davis, $225, $250, $275. We are daily receiving in exchange others of standard make. BARGAINS ALWAYS ON HAND. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

"THE ALBRECHT PIANOS"

Have 55 points of special merit; among the number are the "PATENT NOTE INDICATOR,"

Which is one of the greatest aids to both pupil and teacher ever invented.
Everybody should call and see them.
Sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

25 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS will be on sale this week at
223 WABASH-AV.

1 Chickering upright	$150
1 Emerson upright	175
1 Bauer upright	190
1 Vose & Sons upright	155
1 Fischer upright	175

ALL IN FINE CONDITION.

PAYMENTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Pianos to rent at $4 and $5 per month.
Call and get our prices before buying.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—A complete stock of these favorite instruments in French walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., etc., is now on hand. Prices reasonable; terms to suit. New and second-hand pianos for rent.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156 and 158 Wabash-av.

WILL SELL MY MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT cabinet grand piano, and which is guaranteed a first-class instrument in every respect; it was new a short time ago and cost $450; as I wish to dispose of it at once will accept, to a spot cash buyer, $225; will include the stool and scarf; the instrument has all the latest improvements, 7⅓ octave, full iron frame, overstrung bass, three strings unison, nickel bar, and matchless tone, with a 5-year guaranty. Can be seen at any time at the private residence, 2977 Indiana-av.

7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN GOOD condition, $65; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
Strictly first-class in TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Durability guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices.
Cash or time payments. Pianos to rent.
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CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Look for our list of bargains in this paper Sunday.

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should not fail to take advantage of the present opportunity offered for selecting an instrument from the largest and most complete assortment of STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, LESTER, GEO. W. LYON, and other pianos ever exhibited in this city.

This most magnificent display of especially selected instruments for the holiday trade, and our favorable prices and terms commend themselves.
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The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the
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From $200 upwards. Cash or installments. Renting. Tuning. Repairing.
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PIANO BARGAINS—
1 elegant French walnut, Steck upright.
1 Trowbridge upright, mahogany case.
1 P. M. Union upright, $135.
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, $25.
Cash or payments.
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GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED in the following upright pianos all in splendid condition; payments to suit purchasers.

2 F. C. Lighte uprights	$100 and $125
1 Emerson	435
1 Julius Baur upright	145
2 Weber uprights	$175, 240
1 Steinway	165
2 Hardman uprights	$135, 155
1 Julius Baur	150
3 uprights at	$80, $90, 100

No high-toned prices; pianos warranted to be as represented or money refunded. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

HAINES BROS. PIANO.
NEARLY NEW.
$100 Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

CONSULT YOUR TUNER IN SELECTION OF A PIANO!! ED H. DYE, with RINTELMAN & CO., 146 STATE-ST., claims the HARDMAN PIANO THE BEST MADE. Any information regarding other makes will be cheerfully given. 146 State-st., 2d floor.

$85 BUYS A 7-OCT. PIANO; CARVED LEGS; overstrung; $5 per month.
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$145 BUYS LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3.
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STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers on hand complete and in progress, at our works; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE with cylinder about 20 by 36 inches.
WAHL BROS., 218 Randolph-st.

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ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

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217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Front, double, and single rooms, with board.

365 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS; GOOD board if desired; terms reasonable.

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2529 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms with board.

3223 CALUMET-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; all modern conveniences.

2248 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ALCOVE AND single room, elegantly furnished, with board.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—ONE very pleasant front room, suitable for two gents; also single rooms with board; references; also first-class table board.

236 LA SALLE-AV.—COZY SINGLE ROOM; ALso elegantly furnished alcove, with board; references; day board; meal tickets.

337 CHESTNUT-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Beautiful room, with board for two; reasonable.

Hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE THE Rookery Building, 135 Adams-st., new and modern; rooms steam heated; beds have no equal; elevator service; strangers should stop at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONroe; entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $2.50 to $7 weekly.

WINDSOR HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

461 ROOKERY—RENTING—CARR & CO., BOARD, rooms, furnished or unfurnished; light housekeeping. We know where the best places are and will tell you without charge if you will call.

BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 126 Queen's Gate, London, S. W., lofty, public, and private rooms, billiard-room; cuisine a feature; American ladies and gentlemen visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—SUITE TWO OR THREE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; modern conveniences; in strictly private small American family by gentleman and wife. Address M 86, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP; GOOD corn crop. Address A. ESTEN, Lawndale, Ill.

FOR SALE — A VALUABLE INVENTION, patented in Canada, England, and France; can be manufactured in the United States and shipped to Canada free of duty for 2 years; U. S. patent sold for $40,000. Address A R 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WOOD AND COAL YARD, the oldest stand on North Side, including a membership certificate on Coal Exchange; also horse, wagon, and sheds. For particulars call Room 18, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LIME KILN PLANT AT A BARGAIN; for particulars address C. A. MERCER & CO., Quincy, Ill.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR STOCKS OR part stocks of dry goods, clothing, furnishings, or shoes. Address A R 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OFFICE BUSINESSman with $10,000 or $15,000 by established manufacturer. Address D 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN RESIDENT CITY of Montreal, Canada, with unquestionable references and security; good agency in any line for City of Montreal and Province of Quebec. Address 393 St. Dominique-st., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED—A GOOD CIGAR STORE IN CENtral party of the city. Address M 2, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Eider, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 8 a. m.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1 p. m.
SS. Fulda, Saturday, Jan. 24, 5:30 a. m.
SS. Spree, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 8 a. m.
SS. Werra, Saturday, Jan. 31, 9:30 a. m.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1 p. m.

SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues	April	14	Eider	Sat	May	16
Elbe	Wed	April	15	Trave	Tues	May	19
Eider	Sat	April	18	Fulda	Wed	May	20
Trave	Tues	April	21	Saale	Sat	May	23
Fulda	Wed	April	22	Spree	Tues	May	26
Saale	Sat	April	25	Werra	Wed	May	27
Spree	Tues	April	28	Ems	Sat	May	30
Werra	Wed	April	29	Lahn	Tues	June	2
Ems	Sat	May	2	Kaiser	Wed	June	3
Lahn	Wed	May	6	Aller	Sat	June	6
Aller	Sat	May	9	Havel	Tues	June	9
Havel	Tues	May	12	Elbe	Wed	June	10
Elbe	Wed	May	13	Eider	Sat	June	13

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House

INMAN LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN.

Gen'l Western Agent.

32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am § 5:20pm §11:00pm	*10:05pm § 9:30am § 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30am †11:00pm	§ 7:00pm ‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm * 7:30pm	* 1:15pm * 4:00pm *11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30pm	§ 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30am	§ 7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	§ 6:00pm §11:10pm	§ 9:30am § 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am †11:10pm	‡ 2:15pm ‡ 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10pm	‡ 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:25 pm	* 7:20 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	*11:55 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express*	12:00N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11:20 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited*	9:00 pm	7:35 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.†	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.*	11:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5:00 pm	9:45 am

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:20 p. m. daily; 11:40 p. m., ex. Sat.; arrive 9:00 am. and 10:45 pm.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street. Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	* 6:10 pm § 8:00 am § 6:30 am § 2:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:35 pm
Buron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm X 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm § 8:30 am X11:50 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	§ 3:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	* 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am § 5:00 pm	§10:00 am * 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm †10:00 pm	§10:00 am ‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 3:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	§ 9:05 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:30 am	*10:15 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:50 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:35 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	¶ 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	[illegible]	* 1:35 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:50 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:00 pm	*10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	†10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 3:20 pm	§ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	§ 1:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	§ 9:10 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:25 pm	* 4:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 9:00 pm	b 4:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:00 pm	§ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:25 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:20 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:15 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:00 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 9:15 pm * 9:50 am * 7:15 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm †10:45 pm	* 9:50 am † 7:15 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:00 am * 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 9:15 pm * 1:55 pm * 9:50 am * 7:15 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:20 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. *Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:25 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:25 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:50 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:20 am
Night Express	§ 9:25 pm	‡ 6:40 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	† 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:40 pm	† 6:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday. §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:15 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:20 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 7:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:55 pm	x10:15 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 3:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 7:26 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 p m	§11:20 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES. — MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express......F	† 8:15am
	Penna. Special......P	*10:30am
	Fast Line......F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited......F	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express......P	* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express......F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South.	......F ......P	* 9:15am * 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:10 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F §5:00 p. m., P *5:10 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 a. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 194 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st. Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

JANUARY SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

JUST ARRIVED—A Shipment of German Damask Towels, Colored Borders, Tied Fringes, Size 24x48, For This Sale 25c EACH.

66-inch Heavy Unbleached SCOTCH DAMASK, 65c yd.
72-inch Bleached DAMASK . . . . . 85c yd.
3-4 Bleached Fine IRISH DAMASK NAPKINS, $2.50 doz.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

—VISIT OUR GREAT—

ANNUAL MARK-DOWN SALE

—OF—

Ladies' and Children's

WINTER GARMENTS.

SPECIAL

LADIES' ALL WOOL French Cheviot Newmarkets, Latest Styles. Value $16.50 — Mark-Down Price, $8.50

LADIES' LONDON Seal Plush Sacques, Latest Winter Styles. This Season's Value $42.50 — Mark-Down Price $25.00

All Garments Reduced to a price that Will Compel a Sale.
NOTHING RESERVED.

"INVESTIGATE BEFORE BUYING."

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

ANNUAL SALE

Of Fine Imported

Black Dress Goods

PER YARD

250 Pieces 36-inch Fine Mohair Brilliantine - - 35c Well worth 50c
200 Pieces 40-inch High Finish Lustre Brilliantine - 50c Always sold at 75c
150 Pieces 46-inch Extra Fine Quality Tamise - - 75c Cheap at $1.00
100 Pieces 52-inch Super. Mohair Brilliantine - $1.00 Regular price $1.25
42-inch Fine Silk-Warp Henrietta - - - - $1.00 Former price $1.25

Just Arrived—Advance Styles of Spring Novelties in Fine Black Dress Goods, from $1.00

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Blanket Department—by displaying (always) an assortment answering to every wish, and by marking upon each grade *the lowest selling price quoted*—has become "Blanket Headquarters" for this city.

We offer special items in this department, namely:

10-4 All-Wool White Blankets—$3.15 pair.
11-4 All-Wool White Blankets—$4.60 pair.
12-4 All-Wool White Blankets—$6.60 pair.
10-4 White Blankets— .70 pair.
10-4 All-Wool Red Blankets—$2.25 pair.

The Main Blanket Department occupies nearly one-quarter of our fourth floor.

For greater convenience we have placed in the Basement (Bargain) Salesroom a duplicate stock upon which the same prices are quoted.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods, 21 Washington-st., Chicago

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1 25 $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address S. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

Closing Out the Books.

(MAIN FLOOR.)

WE STOP

Selling Books Feb. 1st. Every Book, Bible, Juvenile and Toy Book MUST BE SOLD. We do not want to carry one over, and, to close them out quickly, we have

DROPPED THE PRICES

To about ONE-THIRD their value. A splendid opportunity to replenish your library or lay in a year's supply of good reading.

Standard Works

That Should Be in Every Library at These Prices.

Ruskin's Complete Works, 24 vols., half calf... (With all the colored and other plates.)	$27.50
Ruskin's Complete Works, 12 vols., cloth.....	7.50
Dickens' Complete Works, 15 vols., half calf..	13.50
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Works, 13 vols., cloth	6.95
Irving's Life of Washington, 3 vols., cloth.....	1.90
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Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891—TEN PAGES.

WHAT INDIANS BELIEVE.

JOHN J. FINERTY'S INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THEIR RELIGIONS.

In Mexico They Reverence the Superstitions of the Church of That Country—The Apaches' Copper-Colored Messiah and His Unpleasant End at Private Sullivan's Hands—Growth of the Craze Among Northern Indians and Prospects of a Row.

The desperate ferocity shown by Big Foot's band of Sioux Indians in their conflict with a much larger body of the famous Seventh Cavalry on Wounded Knee Creek, Neb., cannot help impressing on the American people the warlike character of the aboriginal tribes of the Northwest. The Indian is about as God made him when he does not come much in contact with the being whom he humorously describes as "his white brother." In his perfectly savage state the Indian is fierce, cruel, and vindictive, but he is not entirely wanting in truth, virtue, and wisdom. In close contact with his white brother his ferocity, cruelty, and vindictiveness remain, with the vices of falsehood, immorality, and drunkenness added on. The Indian is not good by nature, but the white people, because of their bad example in many respects, have made him much worse than nature ever intended him to be.

Bad Treatment of the Reds.

There is nothing more utterly disgraceful in history than our treatment of the American aborigines. Since the first sound of the Puritans' ax was heard in the forests of New England we, as a nation, have never ceased to cheat and persecute the Indian. He has been driven from one fair hunting-ground to another during hundreds of years, and now that he stands at bay on the last miserable remnant of his native patrimony the white speculator, ever greedy for gain, will give him no peace. He must still "move on." The Government makes treaties with the red man only to break them, and the Indian has come to believe that the Father of Lies is not the being whom his "white brother" styles "the devil," but the Great Father at Washington himself.

The nearer you approach what is called in general terms "the frontier," the greater becomes the white man's hatred of the Indian. The frontiersman, as a general thing, looks upon an Indian as a mere brute in human shape. He derides the idea that the aborigine has any right whatever to the possession of the soil which bore him; and he dismisses every plea of justice and mercy with the rough reply: "If the Indian wants to live let him go to work and earn a living like a white man." He forgets the principle of heredity. He forgets that the Indian has been, from the beginning of human life on this continent, a nomad and a hunter, and it will take generations to mold him to the ways and methods of the white man. This is particularly true of the wild and warlike Indians known as the Sioux and Cheyenne "nations." You might as well expect a captive Bengal tiger to become as tame and harmless as a cat as to expect the wild Sioux or Cheyenne to fall into line with caucasian civilization within a decade. It is true that some North American tribes, originally ferocious and warlike, have adopted our methods of thought and action, but they are feeble remnants, mostly mixed as to breed, and, in many cases, as in that of the Cherokees, so diluted with white blood as to be almost unrecognizable as aborigines.

The French Jesuits made a nearer approach to taming the wild tribes of the Northwest than any other class of teachers. They were wise in their generation, and did not make bibles and prayer-books their first stepping-stones to savage confidence. They spoke little, in the beginning, of God and his works, but by force of example they taught the Indian how to make himself more comfortable. They taught him how to plant crops, build better shelters for the winter season, and sew together clothes that could protect him against the fury of the elements. They tended him in sickness. They did not turn their backs upon him when small-pox or typhus fever or cholera scourged his villages. Most of the French Jesuits had a fair knowledge of medicine, and the cures they effected among the ailing ones of the children of the wilderness still further advanced them in savage estimation.

After having ministered faith fully to the physical wants and ills of the aborigines the Jesuits gradually led them to an understanding of the white-man's God, who was also, it was explained, the God of the red men. These wise teachers did not enter into abstruse theories or rave about a salvation which the darkened minds of the savages could not easily comprehend, but taught them the simple truths of Christianity, devoid of all bewildering doctrines or dogmas. In the end they gave the Indians that Catholic bent of mind which many of them still retain and which is particularly strong in the French half-breeds, who are to be found throughout the length and breadth of Canadian territory.

Original Belief of the Tribes.

The writer has some doubt as to whether the Indians, before Christian missionaries appeared among them, had anything but a confused and doubtful idea of a future existence. Lightning, thunder, and tornado might strike their minds with superstitious dread, but the Great Spirit and happy hunting grounds ideas have all the marks and tokens of Christian teaching.

The Spanish-American countries seem to have had little trouble in reducing the masses of their Indians to superficial Catholicity. In the rural districts of Mexico the Catholic Indian still retains many of the customs of the Aztecs, and blends the native and foreign idea of a Creator in a touching if somewhat confusing manner. In no country of the world are religious festivals so largely attended as in Old Mexico. It is estimated that at the annual festival of Santa Maria of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the patron saint of Mexico, not less than one million of peasants, male and female, assemble around the sacred hill, just outside the City of Mexico, where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared in the clouds to a peon named Juan Diego. The apparition occurred in the sixteenth century. A church was erected on the summit of the hill, which the Virgin touched in her descent from the sky, and a holy spring, greatly impregnated with oxide of iron, sprang from the foot of the eminence, where she paused for a moment to place her miraculous image on the zeropé, or toga, of the awe-stricken Diego. The zeropé, like the napkin of Veronica when presented to the Savior on the journey to the crucifixion, at once became an object of intense veneration to every Mexican, whether Spanish or Indian by blood. It is preserved to this day in a gold frame, and is exhibited to pilgrims at certain great festivals. A larger church had to be built at the foot of the sacred hill, in order that the thousands who came thronging to the shrine of Guadalupe might be accommodated, and around the edifice are picturesquely grouped realistic monuments, erected by mariners, soldiers, and others in thankfulness for escape from deadly danger by the sweet intercession on high of Santa Maria del Guadalupe.

It is a remarkable fact that, whereas during the rebellions and revolutions that have convulsed Mexico during many generations, nearly every church in that country—even the grand cathedrals of the City of Mexico and Pueblo—has been either desecrated or plundered, the Church of Santa Maria del Guadalupe has remained unmolested. Even when the different Governments needed money most desperately the massive aisle and sanctuary railings of solid silver, inlaid with gold, and said to be worth $2,000,000, have never been interfered with. The Spaniards respected the church because of their inherent reverence for the Virgin. The French and Austrians, under Maximilian, respected it because they did not wish to drive every Mexican away from them; and the Mexicans themselves respected it because it was the church of the holy patroness of Mexico, and typefied to them not alone their religion but also their motherland. And in this profound veneration for the sacred place the Mexican Indian ranks before all others.

The Messiah Craze Appears.

The only tribe of importance that the Spaniards failed in some measure to civilize was the Apache—the terrors of the Southwest. But after the lapse of centuries the Apache received an impression from Christian teaching. He began to conceive of a Messiah. If, he reasoned in his own savage way, the white man had a Messiah who came down from the happy hunting grounds to die for him, and then, three days after crucifixion, arose from the dead and went back to the happy hunting grounds to prepare for the reception of good white men into those charming pleasure gardens, why should not the Apache have a Messiah of his own also? It was in vain to explain to the Apache that the white man's Messiah died for men of all races and colors. He would have it his own way. No white Messiah was good enough for him, or could be trusted; he wanted a Messiah colored like the Apache and speaking the Apache tongue.

Out of this savage misconception grew the "Messiah craze," which has resulted so tragically around the Nebraska Indian agencies. It first broke out in the White Mountain region of Arizona, in August, 1881, and was led by a vigorous medicine man, who proclaimed himself the Messiah, and said that all the whites were to be destroyed in that year. It made no matter, he said, whether the soldiers killed him or not. In three days he would arise from the dead more powerful than ever.

The White Mountain Uprising.

This medicine man spread the craze throughout the White Mountain tribe, and Gen. Eugene Carr, Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, was ordered to arrest the savage impostor. Gen. Carr moved out from Fort Apache toward the end of August, and had with him a few troops of his own regiment and the White Mountain scouts, who had hitherto been faithful. He soon reached the Cibicu Creek Valley, where the medicine man was encamped, and arrested him. No resistance was made until the troops went into camp for the night on the creek, when, suddenly, the White Mountain scouts mutinied and fired upon the troops. They were immediately joined by the medicine man's friends. Capt. Hentig and six soldiers of the Sixth Cavalry were instantly killed and many others were wounded. The medicine man, during the confusion, attempted to escape, but Gen. Carr rushed out, carbine in hand, and called upon the men to shoot the impostor. He fell at the second fire, but, as he again struggled to his feet, his brains were dashed out with a hatchet by a soldier named Sullivan. As he fell little Navajo Jack, a scout who had remained faithful, cried out to the renegades: "Take him with you now and place him on the prairie. In three days he will stink!"

Gen. Carr, with his small force, and carrying his wounded on pack mules, retreated during the night and reached Fort Apache in safety. He speedily put the place in a posture of defense, and was attacked with fury in the afternoon. The hostiles, who carried the body of their Messiah with them, expecting that he would arise on the third day, fought doggedly, but they could make no impression on the heroic Carr. They were finally repulsed with loss. Gen. Carr was reinforced within a few days, but the supporting troops found no enemy confronting them. On the third day Navajo Jack's prediction was verified. The body of the White Mountain "Messiah" "smelled to heaven," and his superstitious dupes, after committing some murders and depredations, surrendered, and have made no formidable demonstration since. Gen. Carr's prompt action quelled the craze in Arizona, but it has evidently, through some mysterious agency, found a very firm footing among many of the Northwestern tribes. If the craze should continue to spread among the latter the country may be prepared for a general and most sanguinary outbreak in the spring. The slaughter of Sitting Bull and the bloody affair at Wounded Knee Creek will have a tendency to excite rather than to cow the warlike Sioux and their kindred tribes. If the winter should continue open, it is more than probable that great damage may be done the more exposed settlers. General Jack Frost would be about the most efficient commander Uncle Sam could secure just now. Frost and snow are enemies for which the Indian has as much wholesome respect as the white man.

The fact that the Rev. Father Crafts, a Roman Catholic clergyman, was mortally wounded in the fight on Wounded Knee Creek, in which Capt. George Wallace—as stalwart a soldier as the army could boast—and many soldiers fell, goes to show that the Indians have lost much of their former reverence for ministers of that denomination. The Messiah craze must have greatly changed the savages, because, only a few years ago, a Catholic priest, or any white man disguised as such, could travel through any portion of the Indian country without fear of molestation. The attack of the savages on the Catholic mission near Pine Ridge further indicates their change of heart. The killing of Sitting Bull has inflamed their worst passions, and it looks very much as if a war of extermination must be waged until the entire Indian difficulty is settled. Gen. Miles is a most energetic soldier and is fully capable of putting an end to the bloody outbreak with a strong hand.

JOHN F. FINERTY.

THE POLICY OF STRIKING BACK.

It Can Be Made Effective Only When the Party Is Clearly and Entirely Right.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It is true, as Col. Clarkson says, that the best way to serve the Republican cause is to "strike back harder blows" than those which come from its enemies. That is the theory upon which all of its great victories have been achieved, and upon which alone it can hope for success in the future. But this significant fact implies the necessity of first being in a condition to do such striking. At present the circumstances are in some respects unfavorable to that sort of warfare. The Republican party has committed certain serious blunders, and they have exposed it to a form of attack that keeps it busy defending itself when it ought to be making things hot for the other side. It is useless to talk about waging an aggressive fight when there is constant demand for excuse and explanation. It will not answer to ignore criticisms which pertain to the current actions and purposes of the organization; and, more particularly, it will not do to disregard the known views and feelings of the people upon any important subject. The policy of striking back can be made effective only when the party is clearly and entirely right, and not open to dangerous assault by reason of persistance in mistake.

There is unquestionably a Republican majority in this country on general principles; but it is neither large and secure, and this fact might as well be recognized first as last. The party can elect its next President and prolong its control of the Government for many years if it will only heed the warnings that it has received and put itself in close touch with the people at several points where they they are more or less enstranged from it. There is no reason why it should fail to recover the ground that it has lost in the last year. The people whose votes caused its recent defeat have not really deserted its standard. They prefer it to the Democratic party, and can be brought back into full fellowship by the simple process of giving due consideration for their claims and desires. This does not involve any surrender of Republican principles, or any disparagement of Republican glory. It only signifies that proper account must be taken of the influences by which political thought is being shaped at the present time. There are some issues of immediate importance upon which the people are determined to have their own way, regardless of party bias and affiliation in past contests. Let the Republican party accept this truth in a proper spirit, and these wanderers will return to its ranks, bringing with them an accession of new recruits from other quarters. Then it will be prepared to "strike back harder blows," and all the sinister and abhorrent forces with which it has to contend will not be able to prevail against it in any emergency.

The Eloquent Chief Tecumseh.

"Gen. William Henry Harrison thought the great Indian Chief, Tecumseh, was the most eloquent man in the country. He never tired of repeating Tecumseh's words at the famous conference which was held at Vincennes in 1811. I heard them so much that I learned them by heart. I remember Gen. Harrison said that when Tecumseh was asked to sit upon a chair in the dirt-floored hut, where the conference was held, the chief straightened up to his full height and proudly said:

"'The sun is my father; the earth is my mother, and I will recline on her bosom.'

"So saying he waved away the proffered chair and sat upon the ground. 'I knew then that there was trouble ahead, and that we would be fortunate to escape from it,' Gen. Harrison was wont to conclude."—*Indianapolis News.*

The Root of the Evil.

He—"While the choir was trying to master the new Te Deum the other night at the church rehearsal the organ suddenly stopped, and we found the boy who had been blowing it flat on his back, unconscious."

She—"What did you do, send for a doctor?"

He—"No, we stopped singing."—*Life.*

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

JOHN BULL ANXIOUSLY WATCHING THE IRISH QUARREL.

The Plan Providing for the Retirement of Mr. McCarthy in Favor of O'Brien Likely to Be Carried Out, Though There Is Some Doubt as to Whether the Bulk of the Party Will Recognize the Latter's Authority—Henry James' Dramatic Success.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The two factions of the Nationalist party continue their negotiations. Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton are now traveling to Boulogne, probably to receive Mr. O'Brien's final decision. Meantime, though nothing is known officially, there is enough to justify the belief that Mr. O'Brien joined his co-delegates in denouncing Mr. Parnell; but he could not escape his personal responsibility toward the starving people of New Tipperary. Mr. O'Brien was so deeply committed to Mr. Smith Barry's old tenants that the parties have arrived at an approximate agreement in this as in most other questions. Money proved the most powerful factor in the situation. When in America he felt bound to negotiate with Mr. Parnell, provided the latter would adopt two courses: First, to retire, if only for a season; second, to give Mr. O'Brien all the control Mr. Parnell possessed over the funds at his disposal in order that New Tipperary might be saved from starvation or from capitulation to Mr. Smith Barry's agents.

It is understood that Mr. O'Brien will bring about if possible the resignation of Mr. McCarthy and himself assume the leadership. Mr. McCarthy is not at all unwilling to lay down after his brief reign his much divided authority. He has no stomach for grappling with Mr. Sexton, Mr. Healy, and other members of the party who compose such a difficult team to control. Moreover, this work seriously interferes with Mr. McCarthy's livelihood. He is not a rich man, but must live by his pen. The accident of birth alone made him an Irishman. His colleagues regard him as no genuine compatriot. Those very instincts of courtesy and moderation which recommend him to the English Liberals constitute objections with men who believe in rough, uncompromising methods.

Will the Party Follow O'Brien?

The public has yet to learn whether the bulk of the party will recognize Mr. McCarthy's withdrawal in favor of Mr. O'Brien, even if the latter is content to share his authority with the committee of eight others. Mr. Healy is bitterly opposed to any sort of compromise or arrangement with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Healy is not alone in this attitude. But there is another circumstance affecting Mr. O'Brien's intentions. He may be anxious to fulfill his personal obligations toward New Tipperary and to save, if he can, that experiment from complete disaster, but Mr. O'Brien cannot take any personal part in Westminster politics till he is purged of his offense. Before he can do so six months must be served in prison, unless Mr. Balfour heaps coals of fire on his head and gives him an early release, in order that his freedom may further increase the complications of the Irish party. Mr. Dillon's journey to France is understood to be part of the arrangement by which he shall act as Mr. O'Brien's locum tenens while the latter is in jail. Mr. Dillon himself cannot appear at Westminster, because he, too, will be arrested to serve his term. But he could live in Boulogne and exercise all the control he could from that place. A settlement of this kind is believed to have been formulated.

Mr. Parnell's motive for retiring may possibly be explained at the Limerick meeting tomorrow. No man can safely declare what influences such a mysterious individual, but he cannot possibly have overlooked the weakness of his case in Ireland and the strength of the clerical agitation against him; just as Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon have realized the powerful influence which Mr. Parnell still maintains among that class of Irishmen in the United States who contribute dollars. But, however much the Irish leaders may plot and scheme, there is one difficulty to which they closed their eyes that comes into greater prominence than ever. That is the absolute impossibility of Mr. Parnell as the Irish leader, even if he essays to return after a temporary retirement. The Catholic press lost no time in warning Mr. O'Brien that the Catholic party will never again recognize Mr. Parnell's leadership, whether conducted openly or indirectly. Radical nonconformists are equally determined. Their conscience has been very elastic on many political questions, yet every day's additional correspondence in which they take part in the English press accentuates their hostility toward Mr. Parnell.

Henry James' Dramatic Success.

Another American dramatic success in England has to be recorded. Mr. Henry James, at the height of his fame as a novelist, has turned to the drama in search of new laurels and has dramatized his own novel, "The Americans." The play was produced under this title last Saturday at Southport by the Compton Comedy company. So great was public curiosity that every place in a theater holding 1,400 was taken a week in advance. Mr. Archer, the London critic who went down for the first night, writes that the play is a most interesting piece of work, full of alert, telling dialogue, and incidents which show a keen eye for stage effect. It shows specific theatrical talent, which it rests with Mr. James himself to cultivate and develop to the no small enrichment of the stage. The verdict of the audience was still more decisive than Mr. Archer's. The play, of which the leading part was excellently acted by Mr. Gompton, was received from beginning to end with enthusiasm. It is emphatically an acting play, full of movement, life, and dramatic quality. The present company will continue to perform "The Americans" in the provinces until autumn, when it will be brought to London.

Making It Hot for Booth.

"Gen." Booth is getting into a very tight corner. This week the Church Army more definitely asserted its claims to public sympathy for having carried out reforms and evangelization similar to "Gen." Booth's long before the latter started the Salvation Army. These rivalries, however, are of little consequence compared with the attacks which *Truth* and the *St. James' Gazette* have developed since Mr. Huxley ceased to gird at Corybantic Christianity. The *St. James' Gazette* not only produces the text of the celebrated deed poll but also insinuates that "Gen." Booth has improperly applied funds at his disposal. The deed poll shows that the "General" is not only in absolute control of every penny intrusted to him, but that he converted the Christian Mission, in whose name the deed poll was drawn, into the Salvation Army, which is not even mentioned in the instrument. Excepting to fanatics, these exposures should go far to ruin "Gen." Booth's reputation. A more piquant story is that which implies that "Gen." Booth furnished Mr. Stead with £5,000 in order to purchase the *Review of Reviews* from Mr. Newns when the latter and the great "faddist" quarreled over the management of that magazine.

Dancing Around a Dead Man.

There is such a thing as carrying things too far. Not long ago a man in a Maine village went the way of all flesh. A party of very much alive friends of the deceased assembled at the late respected one's house to "sit up with" and otherwise honor the departed. Shortly after midnight a tremendous uproar attracted the night watchman down to the vicinity in a hurry. The front room in the house of mourning was brilliantly illuminated, and gazing in at the window the watchman beheld a ghastly spectacle. The dead man had been removed from the coffin, and, propped bolt upright in one corner of the room, was regarding the demonstrations with the horrible placidity of death. His narrow tenement, tipped bottom side up across two chairs, held bottle, glasses, and a pack of cards. Around about this layout the drunken visitors were dancing a spirited cancan. The watchman, with the assistance of the undertaker, finally managed to get the corpse away from its desecrators, but it was evident that the men reluctantly submitted, with the firm opinion that the defunct was being robbed of his just dues.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Cui Bono?

Primus—"Secundus, what good is your earthly treasure? You can't take it with you when you die. I am laying up treasure in Heaven."

Secundus—"Treasure in Heaven! What good will it ever do you there?"—*Life.*

ENGLAND'S GREAT BANK.

Three Acres of Ground in the World's Financial Center.

London Letter in the Springfield *Republican:* On a three-cornered plot of ground of a little over three acres stands the Bank of England. From this radiate in almost every direction streets, alleys, and lanes, all of which combined constitute the financial center, not only of the British Empire, but more or less of the whole world. Within this charmed circle there is more absolute wealth in the shape of money and its equivalents than can be found in any one place on the globe, while the real estate itself commands fabulous prices. It is seldom any is offered in the market, it being considered the pick of all investments. Its commercial value is reckoned at about $4,000 per square foot.

The bank itself is a plain, unpretentious granite building of one story in height, covering the entire ground, and presenting a prison-like appearance, having no windows to the outside world. Inside it is a town of itself, made up of many buildings, courts, and apartments, all of which are utilized in carrying on the different branches of the establishment. Underneath are the vaults, in which are stored the securities, gold, and bullion. The staff from highest to lowest consists of about 1,000, and its system of business is so methodical there seems to be a crowd nowhere and no one ever in a hurry. Strangers visiting the bank are treated with the utmost courtesy, and if provided with an order, which is easily obtained, are shown over the principal parts. Precautions, however, are taken that these privileges are not abused. Everything is constructed with reference to solidity and safety, and new-fangled notions of comfort and appearance are scarcely to be seen. It is old-fogy conversation everywhere, and suggestions of improvements would be either entirely ignored or adopted after years of consultation.

It is really two banks in one, the note-issue department being entirely separated from that of the general business and making its own distinct reports. The note issues are based on the Government's indebtedness to the bank and can be indefinitely extended by a pledge of an equal amount of gold and bullion lodged in the issue department. These notes are printed on the bank's premises upon paper manufactured by a secret process, and under the bank's direction. They are issued in denominations from £5 to £1,000. All transactions for less than £5 must be made in gold and silver. They are a legal tender for the payment of all debts other than the bank's own. The same note is never paid out a second time, but canceled and replaced by a new one. It has a monpoly of note circulation within a radius of sixty-five miles, and this varies in amount from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars.

The banking department is based upon a capital of $72,500,000; is the depository of all Government moneys, and the agent which transacts all its financial business. It also has in its keeping large amounts of trustee funds under the direction of the courts. In its private capacity it has to do more or less with all the banking institutions in the country, as well as accounts with those of all parts of the world. It has no regular rate of interest, but the Governor and Board of Directors alter it from time to time as occasion requires. As soon as exchanges run against the bank and more gold is demanded from it than comes in, the rate of interest is raised and this will be further added to until the tide of specie sets to the bank. This being accomplished, the banks become strong again and the rate is lowered. Whatever this rate may be, fixes also the rate for other banks, and becomes the adopted rate in private transactions. It has not always stemmed the tide of panic, and has had to succumb and suspend specie payment upon more than one occasion in its history, but being so directly identified with the Government the latter has always protected it. Upon one occasion it paid in sixpences and shillings until the crisis had passed. Even then the public did not get these sixpences and shillings, for they were paid to their own employés, who formed a continuous ring, drawing the specie at the counter in one room, passing out and paying it at the counter of another. At another time the bank met the run upon it by paying 10 per cent of the face value every fortnight, and when this was going to break their back, they made it 3 per cent every three months. But the Government itself, during the early years of the bank, had its ups and downs. During periods of protracted wars it was often distressed for money and put to the severest straigths. At these times the bank's notes were often at a discount, and its very existence threatened. Once a wag, anticipating its failure, wrote the following epitaph: "Here lies the body of the Bank of England, who was born in the year 1694, died May 3, 1696, in the third year of its age. They had issue legitimate, 1,200,000—called bank bills."

Its stock seldom changes hands, and its dividends averaged about 8 per cent for the last 100 years. It opens accounts with individuals and firms upon as favorable terms as other banks. Formerly the first deposit was required to be $500 and no checks to be drawn for less than $50, but all these restrictions have been removed and the most generous facilities offered its customers, either as a bank of deposit or discount. It has sources of profits unlike other banks, inasmuch as it does not pay interest on deposits, and having such large balances to its credit can use them to great advantage. The Government also pays it a stipulated sum for being the responsible agent for the transfer of consols and the payment of the interest thereon. The public debt of Great Britain is about $3,500,000,000, and the bank receives for its work $1,500 for every 500 millions up to 3,000 millions and a less rate for the balance. From this alone its income in round numbers is $1,000,000 per year.

Once a mob attacked the bank, but the officials having had notice, melted all their inkstands into bullets, provided their staff with guns, and stationed them upon the roof and about the buildings, together with what military could be spared from other places. A few showers of lead dispersed the mob and the bank was saved.

In its dealings with its competitors it has borne the reputation of being just, leaning to the side of generosity, and but one instance is recorded where it deliberately attempted another's ruin. Early in the eighteenth century there was a private banking-house, Childs & Co., whose business became so large and prosperous as almost to rival the bank. The bank set secretly to work to collect and hoard Childs & Co.'s obligations, until having accumulated a large amount, they would present all at once and demand payment, thereby forcing them into insolvency. A few days before the expected event was to transpire Childs & Co. were secretly advised by some friend. As quietly they sought the Duchess of Marlborough and acquainted her with the facts. The Duchess, sympathizing with Childs & Co., gave them her check on the Bank of England for £3,500,000. This check Childs & Co. laid away in their vaults and awaited developments. A few days later the bank's messenger presented himself at Childs & Co.'s counter with three million of their obligations and demanded the money. While one of Childs & Co.'s clerks was checking off the items another was sent to the bank with the check of the Duchess. On the latter's return with the money the messenger was handed his £3,000,000 in the bank's own notes, and a new account with a live Duchess opened on their books.

Counterfeiting its notes has been attempted at times, and once very successfully, when a large amount of its paper was stolen. It has suffered largely by frauds, and upon two occasions to the tune of over $1,500,000 each. In one report to Parliament, when seeking an extension of its charter, it averaged its losses at $200,000 per year for ten years. In the immensity of its transactions the only wonder is that its losses are not more. The bank is managed by a governor, deputy, and board of twenty-four directors, each of whom retires in turn and at stated intervals. These are selected from the first rank of business men, who have large interests at stake in the welfare of the country, and hence their administration, as a rule, has tended toward the good of all. While, on the one hand, the bank has always been the sheet anchor of the Government, on the other it has afforded the people a staple currency and secured them a low rate of interest.

A Nightmare.

"I nevah eat mince pie," said Chappie.

"Why not?" asked Hicks.

"It makes me dweam of my ancestahs, and between us, they were all twadesmen."—*Life.*

WAS AS BAD AS SIBERIA.

HORRORS OF THE JACKSON, MISS., PRISON PEN.

How the Chivalrous, Human Rebels of Jeff Davis' State Treated Union Prisoners Collected There in the Winter of 1862-'63—What George Ady, Esq., Has to Say on the Subject in the Denver "Commonwealth" Magazine.

The writer, who had received a severe wound, was placed in the Jackson (Miss.) hospital for treatment. He says that he had nothing to complain of in his personal experience there, but he writes the following narrative of the cruel treatment inflicted on the Union prisoners collected there in the winter of 1862-'63. Finally in the spring all of the Union soldiers who remained alive and were able to stand the journey to New Orleans were exchanged. Mr. Ady gives this description of their arrival in New Orleans:

All old soldiers of the war can remember that January, February, March, and April, 1863, were the darkest days of the war. In December, '62, Sherman had been defeated at Vicksburg and Burnside at Fredericksburg, while Rosecrans' battle at Stone River was a draw, or at least a victory barren of results. Nothing our side had done had shown any results as yet. Grant's army was in the mud and swamps, on a campaign that was confidently expected by the Confederates to end in failure. Rosecrans was doing nothing apparently at that time, and the Army of the Potomac was stuck in the mud. Traitors at home were making as much capital as possible out of our failures, and urging the abandonment of the war, and the Confederates thought everything was going their way. At this time, when there seemed nothing to keep up our faith in the ultimate success of the Union, R—— and I had it intimated to us that if we would come over to the side of the South and take the oath of allegiance we could both have commissions in the Confederate army and meet with success among new friends. Of course we only laughed at such a proposition. I presume it was meant in earnest, but I do not remember that it made any impression on my mind at the time except that it was offered as a compliment by some who had formed a friendly feeling and some admiration for us. It never struck me at the time that any one would suppose us capable of doing such a thing as turn traitor to our country, but since studying the situation, thinking over the events and feelings of the times, I am led to think it was something of an astonishment to them that we should so lightly decline so much honor.

The Southern people at that time thought their independence already sure, and that everybody would, in a short time, recognize their power and want to be in favor with them.

Bad Quarters and Worse Food.

The winter passed along, slowly enough to us in the hospital, but more slowly still to the poor fellows who were kept prisoners in the old covered bridge over Pearl River. There were about 350 prisoners in Jackson that winter who had been gathered up from various fights and skirmishes and forwarded there for safe keeping. Soon after R—— and I came to Jackson the bridge over Pearl River had broken down under the weight of a battery of artillery, letting men, horses, and guns into the river. Some of the men were badly hurt and were brought to the hospital, and from them and other sources we learned that at the time we were moving towards Coffeeville there had been a scare at Jackson, and the military commander had ordered the timbers of the bridge sawed, so that in case of a cavalry dash on the town they would break down and let men and horses into the river. It seemed that in the change of commanders, or forces, this had been forgotten, and that the first heavy weight broke down the bridge under their own men.

The bridge was of wood, roofed over with shingles, but with nothing on the sides except the timbers. Into this bridge our prisoners were put, and kept there the balance of the winter. They were more easily guarded than in the empty store buildings, where they had been kept, and then it cost the Confederate Government no rent. Besides these advantages it kept the men exposed with but little clothing all through the worst part of the winter to the cold, damp, miasmatic atmosphere arising from the sluggish muddy stream so that, in proportion to the ease and cheapness with which they were kept in the bridge, the number to guard and feed was decreased by the ravages of disease. The food, too, was of the poorest quality, very scant, and the medical attendance could scarcely be called by that name. Many of the prisoners were soon sick, and some in their delirium threw themselves into the river and were drowned. I did not know much about this at the time, but learned it afterwards when we were exchanged. None of the sick or wounded were ever brought from the bridge to the hospital. When they were sick they fared no better, as to quarters, than when well. There were plenty of empty houses at the time in Jackson in which these brave men could have been sheltered.

We had little to eat but we were happy, and with the exception of our wounds and sickness we enjoyed ourselves. We were on the road to freedom, home, and friends, and were not inclined to quarrel with our mode of conveyance or its speed.

Under the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Some time during the night, while we were asleep, the wind sprang up, our two schooners sailed over Lake Pontchartrain, and dropped anchor near the shore (New Orleans), inside the breakwater, and under the guns of a United States armed revenue schooner. We slept on, however, unconscious of our whereabouts until daylight. Then we began to awake and look around us. The mist hung over the water, revealing but little of our surroundings until the sun came up. As its first rays penetrated the fog and lit up the scene the sun-up gun was fired on board the revenue vessel and the glorious old Stars and Stripes were run to the masthead according to custom everywhere in Uncle Sam's domains. This woke us up instantly and brought every man to his feet and a cheer from his lips. Then as we gazed upon the flag and the blue coats on the vessel, the soldiers beyond on the shore and all right there where they could not get away from us, eyes filled with tears, voices choked, but a hymn, instinctively, rose to our lips and swelled from every one of the 350 throats of that poor, sick, wounded, starved band on that morning, and the hymn we all sang was the "Star-Spangled Banner."

I only know where two of all that number are today, but as many as are alive no doubt remember that morning and the pathetic and dramatic manner of our return to Uncle Sam and the old flag. Soon after the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" our boys struck up "Rally Round the Flag," and it made a deep impression on every mind, it being the first time I had ever heard it. I never hear or sing that song without going back in memory to that 13th day of March, 1863, and old Spanish fort on Lake Pontchartrain.

His Ancestors Were Shoemakers.

During the Cleveland Administration Secretary of War Endicott was one of the best entertainers in the National Capital. At one of his famous dinner parties Senator Ingalls found himself placed by the side of Mrs. Endicott. In the conversation which ensued the lady dropped some remarks about the Endicott family, which had done so much for New England in the days of its earliest settlement.

"O, yes," remarked the Senator. "I know all about the Endicotts. My own ancestors came over with them from England in 1628."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Endicott, evidently wondering, "and yet I cannot recall the name of Ingalls, though I am almost certain that I have in my memory all the names of those on the Mayflower that needed to be kept recorded." And then the blue-blooded woman looked puzzlingly and questioningly at the Western Senator.

"It is hardly surprising," said Mr. Ingalls in reply; "indeed, I should be astonished if you could recall their names, for," and his voice was strong enough to be heard far down the table, "my people who came over in the Mayflower were shoemakers, and I understand that they made good shoes."

Mrs. Endicott smiled, and ever since the blue-blooded Massachusetts woman and the bright Senator from Kansas have been the kindliest of friends.—*New York Star.*

After the Wedding.

Brown—"What's the matter with Hughes? He looks very glum for a man who has just been married."

Burham—"He has just discovered that he made a mistake in looking up his father-in-law's rating, and married into the wrong family."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

THEY FELT THE LION'S BREATH.

The Adventure of Three Children and a California Lion.

Century: I whispered to the other children to lie still, because we had no place to hide in, nor was it any use to try to climb a tree, for the California lion will climb like a cat. So we saw the lion finish his meal on our ox. It grew very light, near sunrise, before he took any notice of us, where we sat under the ox-cart. As soon as he saw us he walked up very close, with a curious, wondering expression on his face, and went all about the cart, looking us over and making a purring sound. We sat close and had our arms about one another, but we did not say a word. He then came up so close that I felt his breath on me, and finally he put his nose against my ankle. I had no stockings on, only home-made shoes, and his nose felt very strange, and made me expect to be eaten up at once. But I thought it best to lie still and not cry out.

After what seemed a long time the lion went back and lay down by the dead ox, about 100 feet distant, keeping his eyes on us most of the time. He sometimes walked around the ox; then he went off a little way to a spring; then he came back and walked around the cart. At last he lay down again by the ox, shut his eyes, and seemed asleep. The sun was now high and we were hungry and thirsty, but when we moved a little to rest our limbs the lion opened his eyes and looked very bad.

We lay there under the cart all the morning and until about the middle of the afternoon, and the lion lay under the shade of a tree, watched us, ate some more beef, and went to the spring as often as he chose. Then about 3 o'clock mother and José, the peon, came down from the coast way, and when they were on the ridge they could look into the cañon and see the whole situation at a glance—the lion, the dead ox, the cart, and the three of us huddled together under it. José ran forward and fired two shots, wounding the lion, but he got away in the rocks.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

A Correction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please correct a mistake you made in your reminiscence of 1852 in last Sunday's TRIBUNE (Jan. 4). In mentioning the firm of Hodgson & Perry, merchant tailors, at No. 59 Clark street, you say: "Perry is living in Chicago today," thus giving a wrong inference. Mr. Perry has been dead several years. Why do you not give us a few more reminiscences? It is pleasant to read them as well as instructive to the younger generation.

M. J.

Danger at the Railroad Crossings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Almost daily we read of a grade-crossing accident resulting in the loss of life. The great wonder is that there are not more accidents, for I am sure that not half the crossings have gates, and those that have have no men to operate them after 7 o'clock p. m. The Chicago, Evanston and Lake Superior railroad violates the city ordinance both in regard to speed and street crossings. I have been to the City-Hall several times complaining about the above railway, and was told by a gentleman in authority that there is no ordinance to compel railway companies to have men at the crossing gates while freight trains are crossing. I think our only remedy is to ship a new Captain next spring to sail the good ship City of Chicago, and have him ship good, efficient mates and crew. Then we need not fear disaster.

G. A. MCMORRAN.

Why Should He Be Shelved?

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE an article stating that it is the opinion of some of Senator Ingalls' constituents that he has "outgrown the State." They claim, it is alleged, that of late he seemed to disregard altogether the wants and interests of his constituents and to devote his whole time in the Senate to qualifying himself as a National orator, etc. Is this true? And if it is, is it good policy to make war on the Senator for that cause alone? Simply because Senator Ingalls did not use his influence at Washington to secure a good, fat political position for every farmer in the State of Kansas and rose above the endless ties of party obligations by endeavoring to make himself a National character in advocating the Nation's worth and strength is this a good reason why Senator Ingalls should now be "shelved" and retired to private life by the farmers of Kansas?

WOODLAWN.

Lake Street Railway Litigation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the matter of property-owners on Lake street against the Lake Street Elevated railway company—questioning the validity of their ordinance—Master-in-Chancery Windes reports that the company was short in frontage in the first mile twenty-three feet and 734 feet in the second mile. This shortage the company made up by presenting copies of petitions for 1,115 feet in the first mile and 2,261 feet in the second, which were obtained by the Hannahs company for a particularly described style of railway. The Hannahs company had petitions on file with the City Clerk with a certificate from the Commissioner of Public Works, showing an excess on each mile on West Lake street. The Lake Street company procured certified copies of these petitions and presented them to the Master to make up their shortage. They were not transferred by the Hannahs company to the knowledge of any member of that company. It is on the validity of the use of these petitions thus obtained that Judge Tuley must decide. Parties proposing to buy the bonds of the Lake Street company will do well to consider this matter.

J. M. HANNAHS.

The Wenona Post-Office Fight.

WENONA, Ill., Jan. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Jan. 5 you speak of Postmasters yet to be appointed and during the next three months. You say Representative Payson has indorsed H. L. Taylor for the position of Postmaster at Wenona and that there are no other candidates. How or where you have got your information I do not know, but the facts are not stated, and I herewith beg leave to submit them as they are. Wenona has three candidates for the office of Postmaster, Messrs. Scott, Wingate, and Taylor. Scott sent in a petition and a number of letters. Oliver Wingate, an old soldier and a man universally esteemed, secured a lengthy petition containing the names of more than four-fifths of the resident voters in this community. The Taylor family has held the office for more than twenty years, being superseded by a Republican in 1883, the latter giving place to a Democrat, the present incumbent, in 1886. H. L. Taylor, who now desires the office, moved to Omaha, Neb., in 1887, returning again in 1888, immediately after the results of the Presidential campaign became known. Were the matter left to a vote of the people Wingate would secure the office by an overwhelming majority. He has been indorsed by Gov. Fifer, and also by ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton, and a majority of the Town Central Committee signed his petition. He is not a wealthy man, and he needs the office. No one has ever questioned his Republicanism, or doubted his ability to conduct the affairs of the office properly. And then he is an old soldier; that fact should be his strongest recommendation.

REPUBLICAN.

Is It Major-General (Ex-Governor) John M. Palmer?

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is your today's correspondent, "M. W. D.," the sorehead who deftly conceals his "tale of woe" while claiming that this his native country has done him such unpardonable injury that he wants to prepare "within a few weeks" to "sever [his] relations with it" and anxiously inquires the way to secure British citizenship? Who can it possibly be except Mr. Palmer? History has heretofore preserved the names of two Americans only whose grievances, real or fancied, were such that they have divorced themselves from this land, which gave them birth and nurture and heaped high honors upon them, and thenceforward were known as "men without a country." The first was Arnold (who imagined himself slighted in the matter of preferment), whose personal safety compelled his flight for reasons known to all the world. The second need not be named, but he never could forgive the Government, which he attempted to overthrow, for his lack of success. His grievance was thwarted ambition. Now, who can this third be unless it be John M. Palmer? He is the only known (still living) person who can possibly have an imaginary grievance of such magnitude that (if he should fail of an election to the United States Senate now) he will be ready, as "M. W. D." says, "to leave the United States within a few weeks, and, further says] I think I shall never return." How very, very sad! Notice how he keeps the "I-think" string tied to his voluntary expatriation. How like John M. this is! His grievance may vanish later, so that he can pull in the "resignation" again in case he finds that his country can survive the disaster of his turning his back again upon it. History furnishes no other example of pretended grievance of such magnitude as that of Palmer's manufacture in 1864.

B.

Population of Japan.

The Japanese census shows that the population a year ago was 40,072,020—20,245,336 males and 19,825,684 females, 7,840,872 inhabited houses, 3,825 nobles, 1,893,637 shizuku, or members of the old military class, 38,074,558 "common people," and 7,445,119 married couples.

KILLING OF MATTHEWS.

HOW THE MURDER IS VIEWED IN THE SOUTH.

The Assassination Has Placed the Town of Carrollton Under the Ban—The Dead Man Was Highly Esteemed and Respected—The Action of the Southern Bulldozers in Subjecting "The Tribune's" Correspondent to Indignities Repudiated by at Least Two Mississippi Newspapers.

People's Defender, Jackson (Miss.): The unfortunate killing of J. P. Matthews, the Republican Postmaster at Carrollton, has again brought that town into notice and will retard its newly made progress and place it under the ban as not a very alluring spot to invite immigration to or for persons to reside who are Republicans in politics. We had hoped that such scenes as this late Carrollton affair would not occur in this State again, and that all persons, without regard to their political proclivities, would be safe in their lives, business, and property. But such, it seems, is not to be the case, and the Christian and business element deplore this state of affairs, still they are powerless to prevent it.

The killing of Capt. Marsh Cook, and the death of his wife but a few days afterwards from a broken heart, brought forth severe condemnation from the community in which he resided, and in the whole State, but no one has yet been punished, although, like the Matthews case, it was done in broad daylight.

Matthews and Cook were white men and members of the Republican party, well and favorably known in this State, and natives. They were each highly esteemed and respected, and their social relations were of the very best.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, ever on the alert to gather news, dispatched a reporter, W. M. Glenn, to Carrollton to investigate the killing of young Matthews, and in order to lose no time he hired a horse and buggy at Winona and started on his journey, returning the same night. He was arrested and placed in jail for fast driving and killing the horse and was subsequently arraigned before Mayor Kelly and fined $1 and costs, and upon payment of $90 for the horse was released. Mr. Fish of the Illinois Central railroad telegraphed from Chicago to the road's attorney at Winona to defend Mr. Glenn without regard to the costs, but he was released before the dispatch was received and was safely cared for by friends.

Mr. Glenn will now write up for THE TRIBUNE his experiences in Mississippi in the search for news, and it will doubtless be rich, rare, and racy, and possibly provoke an investigation by Congress, it having been referred to in the debates in the Senate.

"Chicago Correspondent Reviewed."

Lexington (Miss.) *Advertiser:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the bitterest and most offensive Republican paper published in the country, recently sent a correspondent, one W. M. Glenn, to Carrollton to ascertain the true state of affairs concerning the killing on Christmas Day of Mr. J. P. Matthews, the Republican Postmaster, by W. S. McBride, a druggist of good standing in that town. It will be remembered that McBride had stood his trial before the committing court and had been discharged without bail.

These facts having come in some way to the listening and attentive ear of the protector of Republicanism, THE TRIBUNE, a correspondent, full of venom and preconceived malice towards the people of the South and Mississippi in particular, was ordered post-haste to repair to the scene of the killing and "write up" the true state of facts.

On reaching Carrollton he set about to fill his prejudiced soul and empty haversack with falsehoods of his own fabrication. Having from his own imagination obtained the information he and his bloody-shirt journal desired, he was afraid to telegraph from Carrollton such garbled and unfounded facts, lest a slandered and justly indignant community should hold him responsible for his malicious misrepresentation. Being in an exceeding haste to furnish his paper by telegraph with the results of his investigation and caring not to wait until the evening train, he hired a conveyance and driver and drove to Winona. Hurrying to the depot he pushed his message by wire to his paper and then with an air of intense satisfaction retired to his room for the night. The horse he had driven from Carrollton died, and the owner next morning demanded of Mr. Glenn damages to the value of the horse, to which Glenn protested, and claimed that he was not responsible for the death of the horse, as he had also hired a driver from the stable who had done the driving.

This, however, was not satisfactory to the owner of the horse, who then made affidavit against Mr. Glenn, charging him with cruelty to animals. The busy, bustling correspondent was then arrested, tried, convicted, and fined $1 and costs. Before his trial he was placed in jail until he could furnish bond, which he did, with ex-United States Marshal S. S. Matthews as surety.

From all the facts we can gather Mr. Glenn should not have been convicted of the misdemeanor with which he stood accused. If he hired the horse and the driver then the owner of the horse should have suffered the loss, or held the negro responsible for hard driving. We believe in giving the "devil his dues," and even though Mr. Glenn wrote falsely and maliciously of our people, it is to be regretted that the courts of the county should lend their aid indirectly in rebuking charges of that character. We do not wish to be considered as criticising the court, for we do not know what facts were introduced in support of its verdict. But from the information we can gain Mr. Glenn should not have been convicted.

KING WILLIAM'S VILE TEMPER.

A Violent Scene Between the Dutch Monarch and His Minister.

New York *Sun:* King William III. of the Netherlands, who died a few days ago, was, in his best days, a man of frightful temper. The person who excited him above all others was the lank, phlegmatic Thorbecke, who left the desk of a Utrecht professorship to become a Minister of State. The King expressed his contempt for Thorbecke by always addressing him as "Sir Professor."

In 1870, when William was drifting swiftly toward an alliance with France, in order that he might avenge the wrongs all Dutchmen feel that they have sustained at German hands, the "professor" was selected to convince the King that his people would not support him in such a course. Thorbecke entered the King's bedchamber, with his hands behind him, on the morning of the day of the decision.

"Good morning, Sir Professor. What is the news?" asked the King.

"Nothing special, sire; only the people of The Hague are talking a good deal of nonsense," said Thorbecke, with diplomatic deliberateness.

"Humph! concerning my ministers?"

"No, sire," droned on Thorbecke, "concerning you."

"Concerning me?" shouted the King, "and what, O honored professor, concerning me?"

"Sire, I hardly wish to repeat it. I——"

"Enough! I wish to hear it."

"Well, sire, the people of The Hague say you are as crazy as a loon."

Biff! Like a shot the short, heavy body of the King bounced from the bed to the floor. Purple and speechless, he caught up a great silver inkstand to throw it at Thorbecke. His hand became entangled for a moment in the bed curtains. Thorbecke strode up to him, thrust down his keen white face to the level of the King's eyes, and said in a tone of icy indifference:

"And if you strike me with the inkstand the people of The Hague will be right."

The King dropped the inkstand in the curtain that had caught it and glowered at the professor, who hastened to pile reasons on reasons why the Netherlands should remain neutral during the Franco-Prussian War. A few hours later, in the presence of all his Ministers, William III. tore into bits and stamped on the declaration of war which he had all but forced on his unwilling subjects.

Insects and Cold.

Entomologists have determined that the severity of winters is not destructive to insect life. Larvæ may be frozen stiff and yet they will revive with the return of warmth. Bumblebees and butterflies are often met with in the Arctic regions. Disease microbes are even more tenacious of life. Wachtmuth and Verne found that they could be subjected to cold 40 degrees below zero, be powdered with a mortar, and yet be capable of transmitting diseases.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

L. WALLACE, City: You should read such books as are devoted to the profession you propose to adopt.

A STRANGER, City: The same custom of acknowledging invitations obtains here as in Eastern cities.

H. L., Van Buren Street, City: Ask at the Public Library for the name of the book about which you are anxious.

N. B. Mc., City: If Columbus planted the British flag on this continent he did it in the dark and it has been there ever since.

ASHLEY, Galesburg, Ill.: Unless you can give the date of the issue in which the article was printed your question cannot be answered here.

H. W., City: If there has been any census of the buffalo in the United States THE TRIBUNE has not received the returns. They are rapidly disappearing.

T. C. G., City: There is a superstition to the effect that if you see the first new moon over your left shoulder you won't have any luck. Of course it is moonshine.

J. B. LAMONT, City: The best physicians are now of the opinion that antipyrene should be taken with caution. But in such matters it is best to consult a doctor or pharmacist.

ELMER R. MCPHEE, Newberry, Mich.: Write to the member of Congress from your district, who will give you all the information and more than THE TRIBUNE has the space to devote to it.

G. W. S. City: The last census divided the religious denominations of Germany as follows: Lutherans and Calvinists, 25,500,000; Roman Catholics, 15,000,000; various sects, 110,000; Jews, 440,000.

E. P. C., Cincinnati, O.: THE TRIBUNE has not at hand any figures to disprove the statement of an Iowa correspondent of the New York *Tribune* on the cost of producing an acre of corn in Iowa in 1890.

The W. C. K., City: R. S. V. P. is the French for answer if you please, and the word "cards" at the bottom of an invitation means that the evening will be devoted to some game of cards—say whist or euchre.

BANK CLERK, South Chicago: The first bank in the United States was the Bank of North America of Philadelphia. It was chartered by Congress in 1780 and by the State of Pennsylvania in 1781. It is still in existence.

J. H. COFFMAN, Augusta, Ill.: If you will send to THE TRIBUNE counting-room for an issue of the paper of Jan. 1, 1891, you will find your question exhaustively answered. Look for the "annual review" of articles you mention.

MAUD, Walnut Street, City: If you are 15 years old and do not read novels you are an exception. Still, as THE TRIBUNE has stated to others who have made similar requests, it is difficult to say what will interest you. Is it history, poetry, metaphysics, theological works, or what?

CONSTANT READER, Chicago: "A history of the banks of Chicago for the last twenty-five years, how many National banks have failed, how many savings banks, how many State banks, how many private banks, and what did each pay in settlement of their business," would be too long for publication.

A SUBSCRIBER, Springfield, Ill.: Inasmuch as you are on the ground you ought to be able to ascertain the height of the cupola of the State-House. The height of the Eiffel tower is 1,000 feet. Of the Water-Works tower (North Side) in Chicago about 160 feet, of the Auditorium tower balcony 260 feet, Pullman Building 140 feet.

M. M. A., City: Go to the nearest Police Captain—the one in the district where you live—and ask him to assist you. He should do so. If he refuses or neglects go to the Police Magistrate and ask his assistance. If the man for whom your husband works has any common decency he will see to it that your husband does not drink up his salary there.

The Meaning of "Limited."

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Every day I read somewhere on a sign "So-and-So Company, Limited." What does the word limited in that connection signify? R. A. D.

[That the liabilities are limited to the amount of the company's capital, and that no stockholder in the company is liable for its debts only to the extent of his interest in the company.]

The Comte de Paris.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Under what circumstances would the Count of Paris become King of France? (2) Is he the son of Louis Philippe? MADISON F. W.

[(1) If the people of France should decide upon a return of the Bourbons, or if the Bourbons could manage to return even against the will of the people of France, the Count of Paris would probably ascend the throne, as he is de jure King of France now. (2) No; the grandson.]

Senator Farwell's Idea.

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who, if any one, has introduced a bill in one of the branches of Congress asking for an appropriation to be expended in experiments having for their object the artificial production of rainfall by the explosion of dynamite? SOPH.

[Senator Farwell added a clause to the Appropriation bill which provides that, under the direction of the forestry division of the department, $2,000 shall be expended for the purpose you mention. The idea is not an original one and THE TRIBUNE does not understand that Senator Farwell claims any originality for it.]

Texas Was Once a Republic.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was Texas ever a republic? If so, when? What are the facts? J. VAN R.

[Yes. Prior to 1836 it was part and parcel of Mexico. In April of that year it became a free and independent republic. The United States acknowledged its independence in 1837. In 1845 it was admitted into the Union as a State.]

The Smallest Newspaper in the World.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What is the name of the smallest newspaper in the world? R. M. L.

[It is claimed that the Sarawak *Gazette*, printed in the Island of Borneo, is the smallest regularly published newspaper. It is English and is eight and one-quarter inches wide by thirteen inches long, and was first issued in 1870.]

Wanting to Keep It Dark.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—May I learn through the columns of THE TRIBUNE whether or not a marriage license may be obtained in this city without having it published? And if so, how may I keep it from being published? May I ask, too, the cost of procuring a license? READER.

[See the Marriage License Clerk, County Building, Clark street, city.]

Where the Difference Comes In.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Two boys are sent out by their father to sell apples, each boy being given thirty apples, one being told to sell his stock at the rate of three for one cent, and the other at the rate of two for one cent. At the close of the day the first boy brings home 10 cents and the other 15 cents. The next day one of the boys being sick the other is given the whole stock of apples (sixty) to dispose of, and is told to sell them at the rate of five for two cents, which the father and the boy also think is the same price received the day before. When he comes home he is whipped for having only 24 cents. Where does the difference come in? C. A. N.

[The difference arises from the fact that the sum of the fractions one-third and one-half is five-sixths, while twice two-fifths is only four-fifths.]

Taxes in the South Town.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How soon must the taxes be paid on property in the South Town after assessments, then after expiration of limitations how soon can property be sold legally? What rate of percentage and time allowed for redemption? A. B.

[The taxes for any year on property in the South Town become a lien on the property the 1st day of May of that year. To avoid penalty they must be paid before the 1st of May of the following year. It is customary to begin tax sales about the 1st of August. The owner of property is then subject to 25 per cent for each six months, this being the interest which the tax-buyer is allowed to collect. At the end of two years the party paying the taxes can obtain a tax title.]

Advances in Gun-Making.

How the science of gunnery has been improved during the quarter of a century of peace! When, during the Civil War, the "Swamp Angel" threw shells at a distance of five miles, into Charleston, it was considered a wonderful feat, and there were probably not a dozen guns in the world that could have equaled it. Recently, a new gun that was being tried at Sandy Hook threw shells an estimated distance of nearly fifteen miles, and caused less surprise by the achievement than its Charleston predecessor did by sending them one-third as far. Every great nation now has guns that will carry from ten to twelve miles, and those that will reach further are not uncommon. This particular piece of ordinance is much more noteworthy from another point of view. It is, we believe, the first cast-steel gun to stand a thorough test, and, therefore, heralds a new departure in gun-making.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Flat Failure.

What disappointments from it grow—
That cigarette;
The dude who smoked it months ago
Is living yet.
—*Washington Post.*

To St. Louis via Peoria.

The new Santa Fé route runs two daily trains each from Chicago to St. Louis by way of Peoria. The equipment of the Red Express is new and more comfortable than can be found on any other line.

NOW FOR SEC. 21.

The Illinois Supreme Court has just denied the application of MRS. HETTY GREEN for a rehearing, thereby confirming the sale of the Section to the

GRANT LAND ASSOCIATION.

DAVID B. LYMAN and EDWARD T. JEFFERY, Trustees.

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD T. JEFFERY, Pres. ELBRIDGE G. KEITH.
WILLIAM J. WATSON. GEORGE M. BOGUE.
WILLARD T. BLOCK. MORRIS SELLERS.
R. S. GRANT. JAMES H. WILSON.
J. H. PIERSON.

The Locomotive Works

Will be built at the northeast corner of Sixteenth-st. and Robinson-av. (West Fifty-second-st.), and will occupy forty acres. 1,500 TO 2,000 MEN WILL BE EMPLOYED, and a city will spring up in the immediate future.

ANOTHER PULLMAN

WILL BE ADDED TO CHICAGO'S ATTRACTIONS, WITH THE DIFFERENCE THAT EMPLOYES WILL OWN THEIR OWN HOMES.

WE NOW OFFER FOR SALE

Lots in the Northwest Quarter of the Section

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

LOTS FRONT—North on Twelfth Street.
East on Hyman Avenue.
South on Sixteenth Street.
West on Robinson Avenue.
East and West on all intermediate streets.

Streets will be macadamized, Sidewalks will be laid, and Water Pipes will be put in—ALL FREE OF COST to purchasers. This Subdivision offers splendid opportunities for profitable investments.

BOGUE & HOYT,

SALES AGENTS,

Room 206 Real Estate Board Bldg., 59 Dearborn-st.

Security the First Thought. Profit Afterwards

The Merchants National Bank,

of Fort Worth, Texas,

as Registrars and transfer agents offer at par, payable 50 per cent on application, 25 per cent in 60 and balance in 90 days, the entire issue of $200,000 7 per cent preferred cumulative dividend stock of the

Fort Worth Security & Construction Co.,

of Fort Worth, Texas,

whose capital of $500,000 is divided into $200,000 7 per cent preferred cumulative dividend stock; $300,000 per cent common stock. The entire issue common stock having been taken by citizens of Fort Worth, at par.

HOW DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID.

As this corporation in addition to its other valuable, mostly inside, real estate, owns in the City of Fort Worth, Texas, the two finest commercial buildings south of St. Louis in the United States, known as the Hurley office building and the Martin-Brown wholesale dry goods building, for which the charge for rentals is $80,286 annually. It has been agreed by the directors to set aside $14,000 from these rentals, which can be applied only to the 7 per cent dividend on the $200,000; and further, that such preferred stock shall first be paid in full out of the assets of said corporation upon the dissolution thereof, before the common stock shall be entitled to share in such assets. And it is further agreed that after the preferred stock has been paid its 7 per cent dividend that from net earnings the common stock is to receive 6 per cent, and from the balance of profits a dividend be paid on each the preferred and common of 3 per cent, thus making the preferred a 10 per cent and the common a 9 per cent stock. All earnings above sufficient to pay the above dividends, which will amount to $47,000 per annum, is to be carried to surplus account for a period of five years, and at the expiration of that time the directors may divide it among the stockholders of record as they may deem proper.

It is expected that from the increased capital of $200,000 now offered, the corporation can earn from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum, as it will place the company in a position to handle all business offered to a minimum of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 worth of construction annually.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

The Fort Worth Security and Construction Company of Fort Worth, Texas, is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas for the purpose of the erection of buildings and the accumulation and loan of funds for the purchase of real property in cities, towns, and villages, and also for the accumulation and loan of money.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The Fort Worth Security and Construction Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, is an outgrowth of and succeeded the Fort Worth Loan and Construction Company, December 31st, 1890, which was the most successful corporation of its kind in the Southwest, having, on a capital of $100,000, earned $225,000 net inside of two years. It organized with $100,000 capital in February, in 1889, increasing same from earnings alone to $200,000 in April, 1890, and in December, 1890, shows additional surplus on conservative valuations of $125,000. It is to push this business to greater proportions that this $200,000 preferred stock is now offered.

The phenomenal net earnings of this corporation shows why conservative investors demanding assured dividends are turning from

RAILWAY TO INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Its capital invested mostly in inside improved property, which is constantly increasing in value, forms a permanent security for its fidelity, and for controlling the sale of the best securities in the State. As its officers are among the largest stockholders its affairs will receive their undivided attention. It is not often that an investment, bearing such a high rate of dividend, coupled with absolute safety is offered to the public.

ITS GENERAL BUSINESS.

In addition to its construction department it transacts a general financial business. It deals in Texas securities for investors' trust, fund, and institutions; furnishes information and makes expert reports on the property of individuals, railway, or other corporations, and pays taxes for non-residents.

EXAMINATION AND GUARANTEE OF TITLES.

Titles to Texas real estate and mortgages thoroughly examined and insured, and charge of which will be made known before work is begun.

The option is reserved to subscribers to pay in full on application, or on the day of any installment.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be allowed on such payments.

For further particulars address the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK or THE FORT WORTH SECURITY & CONSTRUCTION CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

INVESTMENTS.

We Offer Today Subject to Sale.

Port Angeles, Washington, School......8s
Blaine, Washington, School......7s
City of Astoria, Oregon, 20-year......6s
City of Olympia, Wash., School......6s
City of Seattle, Wash., 20-year......5s
City of Galesburg, Ill., 10-year......5s
City of Dallas, Tex., 30-year......5s
County of Lucas, Ohio, Road......4½s
(City of Toledo County Seat.)
County of Dodge, Neb., Refunding......5s
County of Pendleton, Ky., 20-year......5s
County of Edmunds, So. Dak......7s
Des Moines, Ia., St. Ry. 20-year......6s
Seattle, Wash., St. Ry. 20-year......6s

Full information on application.

SEND FOR JANUARY BOND LIST.

N.W. HARRIS & CO. BANKERS

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
15 Wall-st., New York.
70 State-st., Boston.

ORVIS BROTHERS & CO.

44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Invite SPECULATIVE Accounts for cash or on liberal margins.

Snow & Dickinson,

Mortgage Bankers,

Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.,

Have on hand and offer for sale a number of very choice

Investments in First Mortgages,

Netting the investor 6% to 7%.

$3,000	6%	$5,000	6½%
3,000	7%	10,000	6½%
7,000	6½%	16,000	6%

FOR SALE.

The Buildings and Lot of Material of Plant Cor. of Ashland & Bloomingdale-avs.

The Atkinson Car Spring Works,

806 ROOKERY.

Wanted—Pacific Coast Agency.

By a business-man of seven years' experience in the agency business in California. Address C. PEAKE, 133 La Salle-st., Room 29.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may properly come before them will be held at the office of the company, No. 2020 State-st., on Thursday, January 15th, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The stock books will be closed from January 6th to January 15th, 1891, inclusive.

T. J. WINDSOR, Secretary.

Carette STOCK $75 A SHARE [illegible]

August Belmont & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE Messrs. Rothschild,

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND VIENNA.

Issue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West Indies, Mexico, and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of investment securities.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the second regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 30, 1891, to the opening of business Feb. 20, 1891. B. W. PERKINS, Act'g Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, will be held at the banking-rooms in the Owings Building on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls open from 10 a. m. to 12 m. J. R. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

National Cordage Company.

132 and 134 Front-st., New York, Jan. 6, 1891. The Board of Directors of the company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the Preferred Stock of the company, payable at the offices of the company on and after Monday, Feb. 2. The transfer books will close Jan. 15, at 3 p. m., and will reopen on Feb. 3, 1891.

E. M. FULTON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

As the year advances it becomes evident that we are to have less activity in general business for a time. Indications of a slackening in the industrial pace are to be seen in many directions. The recent disturbances in the commercial world were spoken of as a financial panic as distinguished from an industrial panic. That distinction was correct. Up to the most critical point of the crisis, and in fact beyond that point and until affairs were well started on the road to improvement, the industrial situation offered hardly a sign that it was affected. Until well into December the number of failures was below the record of the previous year. By that time, however, it became evident that it mattered little how intrinsically sound the industrial situation was. The effect of a financial panic was not to be wholly confined to the circles in which it originated. Stringent money, no matter what were the causes for it, must lead to a hampering of general business. That is what has been the result, but it will be more plainly manifest now that the disturbance is apparently all over than while it was in progress. The failure to get funds caused for the time almost complete abandonment of the new enterprises and is causing in some cases a contraction in the operations of established ones. The power to consume has been little interfered with yet, however. Labor is still profitably and fully employed. The farmer continues to get prices for his produce that brings prosperity wherever there is a surplus of produce for the market. That the general ability to buy goods has been interfered with but little, if any, is shown by the condition of the wholesale trade. The dry goods and clothing trade still report sales in excess of those of a year ago. No complaint is heard from retail dealers. The prosperity through the small country towns continues to be illustrated by exceptionally good collections. The bills of country merchants have never been more promptly paid.

The railway outlook, and in connection with and dependent on that the iron situation, are the particularly unfavorable points. During the week all the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys were shut down with one exception. The Illinois Steel company's rail mills are closed for lack of orders and with little immediate prospect of their being started up. Steel rail mills all over the country have been shutting down. Prices have been dropping, and it is said are in some instances below the cost of production. That is more generally said of the Southern furnaces.

It was a week of unusual harmony in the railway situation. There has not been the suggestion of a job in the Presidents' meeting, though it is not specially cheerful to think that the Presidents have been brought into this condition of harmony by the extreme necessities of the situation. The vital point of their proposed agreement is the distribution of the traffic among the members of the association by percentage of tonnage. After the whole agreement is sifted down the essential part of it is found to be a traffic pool. However desirable that may be for the railroads it is at present in opposition to the National law and decidedly in opposition to the sentiment in most of the Western States. That being the case the exuberant hopes of stockholders as reflected in the New York market would seem to have in some respects an insecure foundation. Added to that the fact that there are still some important lines in the territory embraced by the agreement that have taken no part in the conference and will not be bound by the terms of the agreement, and it should be plain that the Western railroads still have far from clear sailing before them.

A feature of the speculative markets has been a strong investment buying of bonds. The prices of bonds have for a few years ruled on a basis where good bonds yielded from 4 to 5½ per cent. Prices of the same class of bonds are now on a basis where the investor will receive from 5½ to 6½ per cent, and in some cases even higher rates. With the bond market offering such attractions it is not surprising that it should be active.

The week saw a decided rise in the local stock market. The leaders were the street railway stocks and they scored advances of some 10 points. The rise was started by straight investment buying. People who received dividends and interest money at the first of the year put some of their income into new securities. The advance which followed that buying was so rapid that the investors soon dropped out, and at the last of the week the market had little support except from the brokers. The result was that the week closed on a dull and sagging market. Although money has been growing easier brokers are still getting little if anything from the banks, and the result is that the market has the support of no speculative business on a margin.

FINANCIAL.

The flow of money from the country increases in volume. New York exchange is now at a premium in most of the other money centers, and the New York banks are steady gainers. The demand for discounts here shows the slackening of general business. All interests that are dependent on country collections are meeting their maturing obligations at the banks promptly. Country collections are everything that could be desired. The demand for commercial paper is remarkable. Sales now would compare favorable in volume with any previous period. The city demand, as well as the demand from the country, is large. The rates are held pretty firmly at 8 per cent, although occasionally something specially choice is put out at 7½ per cent.

A special from the *Chronicle* wired to Kennett, Hopkins & Co. said: "The banks gained from the interior $4,128,000; gained from Subtreasury, $1,800,000; total gain, $5,928,000. The events of the first week of the new year have been of a reassuring character. Our banks have given evidence of increasing strength by rapidly canceling the clearing-house loan certificates at the rate of nearly a million a day. Seventy-one roads for the fourth week of December gained in gross earnings $1,020,722, equal to 14.01 per cent."

Everyone was looking for a favorable bank statement, but even then the statement was surprisingly good. The surplus reserve is now over $8,500,000. That makes still greater ease in the New York money market probable. The footings of the statement were as follows:

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.		Changes.
Loans	$385,678,500	$383,955,400	dec.	$1,723,100
Deposits	386,632,100	390,325,000	inc.	3,692,900
Circulation	3,699,900	3,538,000	dec.	61,100
Legal tend.	26,571,700	29,832,500	inc.	3,260,800
Specie	78,633,200	81,133,000	inc.	2,469,800
Reserve	105,231,900	110,765,500	inc.	5,730,350
Reserve req	96,658,025	97,581,250	inc.	923,225
Surplus	8,576,875	13,384,250	inc.	4,807,125

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'n.10	Closing Jan.9.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	250	20¾	20	20	19¾
Atchison	13,280	32	31¾	31¾	31
Atlantic & Pac.	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	......
Alton & T. H.	200	30	30	30	29
C., B. & Q.	3,015	92¾	91¾	92	90¾
Canada Southern	515	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Canadian Pac.	300	74¾	74¾	74¾	......
Ches. & Ohio	645	19¾	19	19¾	19
Do 1st pfd	100	49	49	49	48¾
Do 2d pfd	200	32	31¾	32	31¾
Colo. Coal	1,350	38¾	37	37¾	36¾
C., St. L. & P.	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	......
Do pfd	300	49	48¾	49	......
C. & E. Ill.	1,125	48	46¾	47¾	46¾
Do pfd	835	91¾	89¾	91¾	89
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,192	63¾	62¾	63¾	62¾
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	98
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	210	97¾	97¾	97¾	......
Chicago Gas	2,585	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾
D., L. & W.	7,497	138¾	137¾	138¾	138¾
Del. & Hud.	126	136	136	136	136
D. & R. G.	1,520	20¾	19¾	20¾	19¾
Do pfd	1,250	61¾	60¾	62	61¾
Dist. & C. F. Co.	2,400	48¾	47¾	48¾	48
Erie	1,970	20¾	20	20¾	20
Do pfd	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	50

East Tenn.	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
Do 2d pfd	700	18	17½	18	17
G., B. W. & St. P.	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
Hocking Valley	1,620	22¾	22	22¾	21¾
Hocking Coal	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Jersey Central	100	116	116	116	116¾
Linseed Oil	200	40¼	40	40¼	39¾
Kansas & Tex. pfd	182	22	22	22	22
Lake Shore	1,800	109¼	108¾	108¾	108¾
Louis. & Nash	9,619	77¾	76¾	77¾	76¾
L. E. & W.	100	14	14	14	......
Do pfd	510	57	57¾	57¾	57¾
L., N. A. & C.	510	20	19¾	19	19¾
Lead Trust	4,808	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
Missouri Pac.	2,700	64¾	63¾	64¾	64
Manitoba	125	102	102	102	104
Minn. & St. L.	400	6¼	6	6¼	......
Mexican Cent.	200	23½	23½	23½	......
Northwest	1,915	107½	106½	107½	106¾
New England	1,085	37¾	37	37¾	37¾
Northern Pac.	2,200	27	26	27	25¾
Do pfd	6,610	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾
Nor. & W. pfd	600	55¾	55	55¾	55¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.	700	8¾	8	8¾	......
Do pfd	200	32	31¾	32	31¾
N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pfd	300	25	24½	24¾	24¾
No. Am. Co.	6,060	16¾	16	16¾	16¾
Ogn. S. Line	340	23	22	23	......
Ogn. Impvt.	1,425	22	22	22	20¾
O. R'y & Nav.	215	79¾	79¾	79¾	......
Ont. & W.	632	16¼	16	16¼	15¾
Ohio & Miss.	600	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
Omaha Com.	200	24¾	24	24½	......
Ohio Southern	170	16¾	16	16	15
Pacific Mail	1,020	34¾	34	34¼	35
Pullman	200	190	190	190	189
P. D. & E.	200	16	15	16	15¾
Reading	5,700	33¾	33	33¾	33¼
Rich. Terminal	12,055	17¾	17	17½	17¾
Do pfd	780	72¾	72	72¾	70¾
Rock Island	3,210	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
St. Paul	13,165	55¾	54¾	55¾	54
Do pfd	845	109¼	108¾	109¼	108
St. P. & Dul. pfd	10	89¾	89¾	89¾	......
Southern Pacific	200	25	25	25	25¾
Sugar Trust	32,730	71¾	67¾	70¾	68¾
Silver B	380,000	105	105¼	105	105
Texas Pacific	1,720	15¾	15	15¾	15¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1,150	19¾	19	19¾	19
Union Pacific	1,020	47¾	46¾	47¾	47
W. & L. E.	1,400	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	200	73¾	73¾	73¾	73
Wabash	740	10	9¾	10	9¾
Do pfd	2,160	19	18¾	19	18¾
Western Union	2,157	79¾	79	79¾	79
Wis. Central	980	21¾	21	21¾	20¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	138
American	112	United States	70

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	120	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	120	Pacific 6s of '95	109
U. S. 4½s, reg.	103¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

50 Bk Com.	195¾	10000 M&StP con	122¾
20 Gal Nat Bk	310	5000 MSP 7 3-10	116
24 M'chanics'&TBk	208	4000 M&StL 2d	53¾
19 W N Bk	100	12000 MK&T 1st	77@77¾
10000 NC con	97	34000 MK&T 2d	43¾@44
5000 SC 6s n f	4¾	18000 M P 1st cn	107@108
1000 AmD&I	108¾	10000 Mo P 3d	115
3000 Atch 4s	79¼@79¾	10000 M&O gm	64¾
148000 Atch inc	50¼@51¾	3000 M&O new	114
5000 A&P gtd 4s	73¾	10000 ML&T 7s	120
15000 A&P inc	12¾@13	10000 NYEl 1st	111
2000 Bklrn El 1st	111¾	2000 NYLE&W new 2cn	97¾
2000 BCR&N 1st	98@98¾	10000 N R of C 5s	100¾@101
1000 CS 1st gtd	105¾	10000 NYO&W 1st	112
5000 Can S 2d	97¼	6000 NYO&W cn 5s	98@98¾
2000 CNJ gm 5s	109	10000 NYS&W gm 5s	82¾
3000 CP 1 g 5s	100	1000 NYS&W 1st rfg 5s	96@96¾
1000 CPac 6s 1897	110¾	5000 NP 1st rg	114¾
1000 CR&BofGa cl gts	65	1000 NP 2d rg	108
1000 C&O con 5s	99	5000 N Pac 5dcp	108¾@109¾
2000 CB&Q-Den Div 4s	92¼	21000 NP con 5s	83¾@84
4000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s	88¼	5000 OS gm 4s	56
10000 CRI&P 5s cp	98@98¾	5000 PD&E 1st	100
16000 CStPM&O cn	119	1000 PDE 2d	65
2000 CC&I 6s	103	20000 P&R 1st pfd	54¾@55
11000 CHV&T 5s	85¾	5000 R&S 1st cp	143¾
8000 DLW con 7s	103¾	2000 R&D 6s	115
16000 D&RG 4s	81@81	5000 R&D deb	101¾
7000 DM&M 1 g	[illegible]	17000 R&WPTc t 5s	73
[illegible] Erie [illegible]	[illegible]	23000 StL&AT 1s tr	80@80¾
.000 F&PM PHD 5s	93	105000 SL&IM 5s	92¾@93
8000 GH&SA-WD 1st	92¾	2000 S & W 1st	83¾
10000 H & St Jo cons	115¾	1000 SV&NE 4s	72¾
33000 H&TC gm tr	81@81¾	1000 T P 1st 5s	89¾
8000 IC 3½s rg	92	125000 TP 2d inc	35@35¾
14000 Ill C rg	90¼@91¾	10000 TAA&C 6s gd	85
10000 Iowa Cen 1st	83¾@83½	2000 TAA&NM 1st	94¾
41000 Kan Pa 1st cons	106	1000 T&OC 1st	105
10000 LS 1st cp	122	22000 TP 1st 5s	88@90
1000 L&N g m 6s	113¾	6000 UnPa 1st of 1898	112
1000 L&NP&A 1s	104	3000 UP-D&G 1st	79¾@80
11000 LNA&C cn	87@88	6000 VM gm gtst	85
5000 LStL&T 1st	86@87	65000 Wab 1st	99¾
9000 MetE 1st	112¾@112	20000 Wab 2d	76
17000 MLS&W ex 5s	100	11000 W S gtd 4s	102¾@103
2000 MLS&W 1st	120	5000 WS 4s reg	102@102¾
5000 M&SP 1st-LaD	105	1000 WN&P 2d	34
6000 M&SP 1st-MPD	99¾	21000 Wis C inc	40@41
10000 M&SP 1st-SWD	101¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,000	31¾	32	31¾	32
Atlantic and Pac.	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
Bell Telephone	3	214	214	214	214
C., B. & Q.	1,300	91¾	92¾	91¾	92
Mexican Central	350	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Pullman	5	190	190	190	190
Sugar Trust	3,500	67¾	71¾	67¾	70¾
Thomson & Houst'n	13	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific	1,107	47	47¾	46¾	47¾
Wis. Cent.	1,325	21	22¾	21	21¾

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 C & W M 5s	94	26500 Mex 1sts	37¾@39
21000 Mex 2d	22¾@23	500 Atch 4s	79
6000 Wis Cent 1sts	94¾	19000 Atch inc	50¼@52
1000 C B & Q cont 5s	104	12000 Mex 4s	72½@72¾
10000 A. & P. inc	13		

Money at the clearing house is 4 per cent; time loans are 5@6 per cent, and call loans are 6@8 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—The market closed strong. Pennsylvania, 51@51¼; Reading, 16 9-16 @16¾; Lehigh Valley, 50¼@50½; Reading general 4s, 81 sales; do 1sts pfd, 54¾@54½; do 2d pfd, 36@36½; do 3d pfd, 28¼@28¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Closing—Consols, money, 96 7-16; do account, 96 9-16; United States 4s, 124; do 4½s, 106; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 32¾; Canadian Pacific, 75¼; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 102; Mexican ordinary, 50¾; St. Paul common, 56¾; New York Central, 106¾; Pennsylvania, 52¾; Reading, 17½; Mexican Central (new) 4s, 74¾; bar silver, 48¾d per ounce; money, 3@3¾ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 55c for the account.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 11,460,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.75; Amador, $1.00; Aspen, $5.75; Consolidated California and Virginia, $8.75; Deadwood Terr., $1.00; Hale & Norcross, $1.30; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $3.10; Mexican, $2.10; Ontario, $38.50; Ophir, $2.40; Savage, $1.10; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Standard, $1.00; Union Consolidated, $1.40.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.00; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Montana, $41.50; Calumet and Hecla, $255.00; Franklin, $17.00; Huron, $3.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $34.62½; Quincy, $80.00; Santa Fe Copper, $37.50; Tamarack, $148.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $60.00; Bulwer, $15.00; Best & Belcher, $2.50; Bodie Consolidated, $75.00; Chollar, $2.05; Consolidated California & Virginia, $8.50; Crown Point, $1.70; Gould & Curry, $1.40; Hale & Norcross, $1.40; Mexican, $235.00; Mono, $50.00; Navajo, $15.00; Ophir, $3.05; Potosi, $4.50; Savage, $1.75; Sierra Nevada, $1.70; Union Consolidated, $1.90; Utah, $70.50; Yellow Jacket, $1.85; Commonwealth, $75.00.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet Saturday, the lack of activity being due to the fact that the crowd was uncertain as to the character of the Government report, and did not like to trade in the face of uncertainties. It didn't know much more about it after the report came in. THE TRIBUNE'S presentation of the figures by States in the special from Washington will furnish the traders with plenty of material for comparisons and deductions. Not the least interesting point is the total of the crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas, which the Government estimates at 78,767,000 bu, against private estimates of from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bu. The following comparison between the yield of wheat and corn by States for 1890 and 1889 may interest the trade:

WHEAT.

States.	1890. Bushels.	1889. Bushels.
Maine	543,000	589,000
New Hampshire	140,000	144,000
Vermont	335,000	325,000
Connecticut	30,000	30,000
New York	9,238,000	8,919,000
New Jersey	1,168,000	1,711,000
Pennsylvania	16,049,000	16,617,000
Delaware	919,000	1,100,000
Maryland	6,308,000	6,171,000
Virginia	5,614,000	6,804,000
North Carolina	3,156,000	4,492,000
South Carolina	750,000	1,191,000
Georgia	1,411,000	2,383,000
Alabama	1,319,000	2,502,000
Mississippi	286,000	494,000
Texas	3,575,000	6,189,000
Arkansas	1,575,000	1,794,000
Tennessee	7,873,000	9,085,000
West Virginia	2,326,000	3,144,000
Kentucky	9,152,000	10,811,000
Ohio	29,984,000	36,865,000
Michigan	20,271,000	23,709,000
Indiana	27,928,000	41,187,000
Illinois	18,161,000	38,014,000
Wisconsin	12,096,000	16,937,000
Minnesota	38,356,000	45,456,000
Iowa	19,041,000	21,023,000
Missouri	17,638,000	20,639,000
Kansas	28,195,000	30,972,000
Nebraska	15,315,000	16,848,000
California	29,121,000	43,781,000
Oregon	12,865,000	13,689,000
Nevada	250,000	335,000
Colorado	1,877,000	1,851,000
Arizona	311,000	337,000
The Dakotas	40,411,000	41,652,000
Idaho	1,370,000	1,449,000
Montana	1,488,000	1,539,000
New Mexico	1,105,000	1,096,000
Utah	2,279,000	1,880,000
Washington	8,071,000	6,856,000
Total	399,262,000	490,560,000

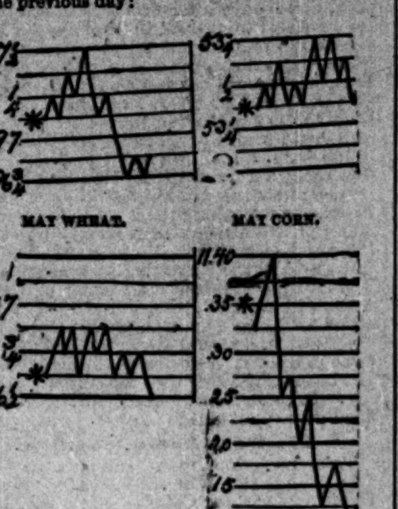
CORN.

States.	1890.	1889.
Maine	1,008,000	1,034,000
New Hampshire	1,259,000	1,311,000
Vermont	1,839,000	2,044,000
Massachusetts	1,868,000	1,997,000
Rhode Island	402,000	393,000
Connecticut	2,014,000	1,788,000
New York	17,101,000	20,475,000
New Jersey	11,185,000	10,792,000
Pennsylvania	38,043,000	41,225,000
Delaware	4,128,000	3,905,000
Maryland	16,333,000	15,105,000
Virginia	36,922,000	34,221,000
North Carolina	36,364,000	33,050,000
South Carolina	16,078,000	18,310,000
Georgia	31,306,000	33,730,000
Florida	4,570,000	5,206,000
Alabama	25,390,000	33,914,000
Mississippi	24,396,000	29,474,000
Louisiana	16,979,000	18,949,000
Texas	63,802,000	83,686,000
Arkansas	33,443,000	42,608,000
Tennessee	67,692,000	80,831,000
West Virginia	13,435,000	15,199,000
Kentucky	63,643,000	73,382,000
Ohio	65,876,000	88,953,000
Michigan	26,580,000	22,737,000
Indiana	79,025,000	106,656,000
Illinois	187,446,000	259,125,000
Wisconsin	33,061,000	29,415,000
Minnesota	21,295,000	21,283,000
Iowa	232,489,000	349,968,000
Missouri	175,348,000	213,541,000
Kansas	55,269,000	240,508,000

Nebraska	55,310,000	149,949,000
California	4,396,000	4,464,000
Oregon	178,000	157,000
Colorado	787,000	1,092,000
The Dakotas	12,030,000	14,743,000
New Mexico	1,126,000	1,126,000
Utah	739,000	644,000
Total	1,488,970,000	2,112,892,000

FLUCTUATIONS SATURDAY.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Jan. 10. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



MAY WHEAT. MAY CORN. MAY OATS. MAY PORK.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
January	90¾	90¾@	90¾	90¾
May	97	96¾@	97¾	96¾
July	93¾	93 @	93¾	93
CORN.				
January	49¾	49¾@	49¾	49¾
February	50¾	50¾@	50¾	50¾
May	53¾	53¾@	53¾	53¾
OATS.				
January	43¾	43¾@		43¾
May	46¾	46¾@	46¾	46¾
June	45¾	45¾@	46	45¾
MESS PORK.				
January	$10.75	$10.55	@10.60	$10.55
May	11.35	11.10	@11.40	11.12¾
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	$ 5.90	$ 5.87½@	5.90	$ 5.87½
May	6.40	6.35	@ 6.40	6.35
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	$ 5.22½	$ 5.12½@	5.20	$ 5.12½
May	5.70	5.57½@	5.67½	5.57½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 76¾	......	$ 81¾
No. 2 corn	28¾	$ 29¾	31¾
No. 2 oats	20¾	......	22¾
Mess pork	9.47½	......	9.87½
Lard	5.80	......	6.05
Short ribs	4.62½	......	4.85

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—While there was a moderate sale of choice and sweet makes no real activity appeared, with medium grades inclined to accumulate. The average quality of current receipts is only fair, with many consignments showing winter flavor. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 26½@27½c; fine, 25½@26c; fair to good, 23@24½c; fancy dairies, 19@22c; medium to good, 17½@19c; roll butter, 12@14c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c; old, 6@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 11½c; extra dairy, 12½c; creamery, 17c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Dealers report a continued firm market, with all classes of buyers looking around. Stocks are closely held, and fine goods are considered good property. Quotations are firm, as follows: Strictly choice full cream twins, 10¼@10½c per lb; do cheddars, 9¾@10c; do Young Americas, 10½@11c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 8@9c; hard skims, 3@6c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

EGGS—Were pronounced easy in tone, with the jobbing price around 22½c per doz for fresh laid, although small lots command a small premium.

GAME—The weather was unfavorable for the proper handling, and with an indifferent demand the market was tame. Quotations showed no essential change: Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz; teals, $1.75@2.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $3.75@4.75; partridges, $5.00@6.00; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; quail, 90c@$1.25; rabbits, 50@90c; venison saddles, 11@14c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—General quietude was the rule, with oranges easy in tone and apples slow at extreme prices. Quotations: Good to choice or fancy apples, $4.00@6.00 per brl, and common stock, $2.00@3.75; bananas, $1.00@1.75 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.00@3.75 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.00@4.00 per case; cranberries—Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $10.00@11.00; Cape Cod, $12.00@13.00.

HAY—There was no essential change, choice lots selling fairly well. Sales were: On track, 4 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@9.50; 9 cars upland prairie at $6.50@10.50. Receipts, 447 tons; shipments, 149 tons.

HIDES—The usual demand was present, with prices fully steady, as follows: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5¼@5¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

POTATOES—Though quiet potatoes were firmly held, with the offerings no more than required for local and shipping wants. Fair to choice Burbanks, 90@95c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 90@95c; common and mixed lots, 80@87c. Sweet potatoes—Eastern grown, $3.25@4.00 per brl; Illinois stock, $3.00@3.50.

POULTRY—The trade was dull, with local buyers out of the market, except in a small way, and shippers reporting that advices from the East are unfavorable at current prices. In some instances a decline occurred. Good to choice hen turkeys, dressed, 11@11½c per lb; mixed lots, 9@11c; gobblers, 9@9½c; dressed chickens, 6@7c; dressed ducks, 10@11c; dressed geese, 8@10c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—No particular life was manifested, with a quiet trade at former quotations: Beets, $2.00@2.25 per brl; cabbages, $5.00@8.00 per 100; choice home-grown celery, 20@35c per doz, and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $2.75@3.50 per brl; red onions, $3.50@3.75 per brl, and yellow do, $3.25@3.75; spinach, 50@75c per box; rutabagas, 20@25c per bu in car-lots; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 5	13,798	217	30,495	9,598
Tuesday, Jan. 6	9,029	332	52,563	9,563
Wednesday, Jan. 7	15,192	376	53,108	8,269
Thursday, Jan. 8	11,910	225	47,551	13,201
Friday, Jan. 9	8,685	316	45,844	5,912
Saturday, Jan. 10	3,500	200	28,000	3,300
Total	62,114	1,756	257,536	50,467
Previous week	53,148	864	195,379	23,19[illegible]
Same week 1890	69,168	1,554	194,549	38,749
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 5	3,919	141	6,547	3,677
Tuesday, Jan. 6	2,301	88	8,453	3,098
Wednesday, Jan. 7	3,805	7	9,517	8,289
Thursday, Jan. 8	5,127	204	9,687	6,158
Friday, Jan. 9	2,772	289	4,886	2,289
Saturday, Jan. 10	2,000	50	6,000	1,000
Total	19,924	779	45,080	19,629
Previous week	11,186	438	36,828	15,754
Same week 1890	30,781	307	34,276	14,361

Some of the "boys" that marked 632,000 to 729,000 in a pool on a receipt of hogs for the present month are feeling tired. Of eleven "marks" only one went above 720,000. Emery Atwater marked 688,000, and is in a fair way of winning, as during the first nine commercial days of the month arrivals have averaged 38,000 per day, or at the rate of 1,053,000 for the month.

Twelve Chicago packers purchased 198,000 hogs last week. Armour headed the list with 50,200. The International Packing company and the Anglo-American Packing company took 23,000 each, the C. P. and P. Co. 17,500, and Swift 21,300.

This week's receipts are estimated at 215,000 hogs, 66,000 cattle, and 45,000 sheep, against 174,468 hogs, 72,919 cattle, and 41,909 sheep the corresponing week last year.

Sunday and Monday's receipts are estimated at 42,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 30,495 hogs, 13,798 cattle, and 9,598 sheep one week ago and 27,380 hogs, 22,064 cattle, and 8,125 sheep one year ago. The run of cattle a year ago was the largest on record up to that time.

The net supply of hogs for Chicago packers and butchers last week—212,400—was within 11,400 hogs of the entire receipts of the previous largest week this season, which was the first week of last December, when 225,848 arrived and 32,237 reshipped, leaving the net supply at 193,611 that week, but hogs received the last week averaged at least 15 lbs heavier than five weeks ago.

Only 62,000 cattle arrived last week, and desirable "beef" cattle advanced 15@40c. The corresponding week last year nearly 70,000 arrived, and prices declined 15@35c, but even with 70,000 that week and a bad break in prices Chicago received over 22,000 cattle the following Monday—Jan. 13, 1890—but a year ago the supply of cattle in the country was larger than at present; in fact, the supply of "fat" cattle is fully 15 per cent short of a year ago, and the number of "feeding" cattle at least 25 per cent short of a year ago.

Eleven packers purchased hogs Saturday as follows: Armour & Co., 4,500; Anglo-Am. P. Co., 3,000; Allerton Packing company, 977; C. P. & P. Co., 2,000; J. Cudahy, 2,000; International P. Co., 3,153; Swift & Co., 3,800; Moran & Healy, 547; Jones & Stiles, 1,747; Underwood & Co., 1,298; J. C. Hately & Co., 500.

Receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at the four leading markets last week aggregated 567,000 head, of which Chicago received 373,000. The receipts of hogs reached 460,000 at the four markets, being 128,000 more than the previous week, and 112,000 more than the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—Receipts were comparatively small and the demand good. Values ruled firm at full former prices. Beef cattle averaging 955@1,550 pounds sold at $3.15@5.25, bulk at $3.60@4.70. Native cows sold largely at $2.25@2.65. Stock cattle sold at $2.25@3.40. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra beeves, 1,300@1,600 lbs	$5.45@5.60
Good to fancy 1,200@1,400-lb steers	4.50@5.45
Poor to medium steers	3.25@4.40
Native cows and heifers	1.50@3.15
Stockers and feeders	2.10@3.25
Veal calves	2.50@5.50

HOGS—Friday's receipts exceeded expectations, while shipments were several thousand below estimates, consequently the number carried over from Friday was about 10,000, which with fresh receipts made nearly 38,000 on sale. The demand was good, and at the close only 7,000 remained unsold. Light and mixed sold at full former prices, while heavy grades closed weak to 5c lower. Heavy sold at $3.45@3.65, bulk at $3.60@3.70; light and mixed, $3.40@3.60, and large at $3.60@3.70. Pigs sold at $2.75@3.30.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged. Lambs averaging 53@86 lbs sold at $4.25@5.75. Native sheep sold at $2.50@4.90, and Westerns averaging 79@111 lbs at $4.00@4.80.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300. Market opened about steady on good beeves; butchers' stock slow and generally lower, with large receipts; feeders steady. Fancy 1,600@1,800-lb steers, $4.40@5.00; prime 1,300@1,475-lb steers, $3.90@4.35; fair to good 1,050@1,250-lb steers, $2.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; market steady on heavy and strong to 5c higher on light and mixed hogs. Range, $3.40@3.65; bulk at $3.50@3.55; pigs, $1.50@2.75; light, $3.40@3.50; heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed, $3.40@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 335; market steady; natives, $3.50@4.50; Westerns, $3.00@4.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, 400. The market was strong; good to fancy natives, $4.40@5.10; fair to good, $3.40@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.40; Texans and Indian steers, $2.25@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 3,300. The market was steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed grades, $3.25@3.50; light fair to best, $3.25@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 200. The market was steady; good to choice, $3.10@5.40.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,970; shipments, 1,340. The market was dull and weak; steers, $3.50@5.00; cows, $1.15@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,160; shipments, 850. The market was 5c higher; bulk, $3.40@3.50; all grades, $3.00@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 800. The market was steady and prices unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 10.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; strong on heavy; 5@10c better on light.

CATTLE—Receipts, 100; dull; market steady; quotations unchanged.

LUMBER.

Though quiet, there is no little inquiry for lumber, and for the time of the year a good outward movement is noted at the wholesale yards, on both local and outside account. Dealers are firm in their views, and not disposed to crowd sales, with an advance one of the possibilities of the near future. Former quotations are maintained, as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	[illegible]
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	[illegible]
Siding, first and second clear	[illegible]
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00@[illegible]
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@[illegible]
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	12.50@[illegible]
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	13.50@[illegible]
Shingles, standard A	[illegible]
Lath, dry	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and January, 31s 3d, dull; February and March, 31s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Flour—Holders offer sparingly at 10s 6d; firm. Corn—Holders offer futures sparingly, and the supply of spot is poor; spot and January, 5s 7d, strong; January, new, 5s 4½d, firm; February, 5s 2½d, firm.

COTTON—strong with active demand; middling, 5 5-16d. Sales, 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export and included 9,800 American. Futures closed firm; American middling, L. 1. C., January, 5 18-64d, sellers; January and February, 5 18-64d, sellers; February and March, 5 21-64d@5 22-64d; March and April, 5 24-64d, values; April and May, 5 26-64d@5 27-64d; May and June, 5 29-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 31-64, buyers; July and August, 5 32-64d, buyers; August and September, 5 31-64d, buyers. Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly. Corn strong; demand fair; mixed Western, 5s 7d per cental. Tallow, fine American, 25s 6d per cwt.

New York, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Receipts, 18,600 [illegible]; exports, 1,722 brls, 650 sacks. Dull; unchanged. Sales, 12,550 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 6,000 bu; exports, none; sales, 616,000 bu futures, 51,000 bu spot. Spot market generally firm; No. 2 red, $1.04¾ elevator, $1.05¾ afloat, $1.05@1.06¾ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1.01¾; ungraded red, $1.00@1.07¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.05¾; No. 1 hard, $1.12¼@1.12. Options varied 3-16c, closing steady and unchanged from last night. No. 2 red, January, closing $1.03¾; February, closing $1.04¾; March, closing $1.05¾; May, $1.04¾@1.05 1-16, closing $1.04¾; June, closing $1.03¾; July, 99 15-16c@$1.00¼, closing $1.00; August, 98@98¾c, closing 98c; December, $1.00 3-16@1.00¾, closing $1.00¾.

CORN—Receipts, 18,000 bu; exports, 13,982 bu; sales, 256,000 bu futures, 38,000 bu spot. Spot market firmer; dull; No. 2, 60¾@60¾c elevator, 60¾c afloat; ungraded mixed, 59¾@62c; steamer mixed, [illegible]; No. 3, 59¾c. Options strong and unchanged to ¾c up on light; January, 60@60¾c, closing at 60c; February, closing at 60¾c; March closing at 60¾c; May, 60¾c, closing at 60¾c; July, 60¾c.

OATS—Receipts, 43,000 bu; exports, 2,787 bu; sales, 35,000 bu futures, 91,000 bu spot. Spot market stronger, quiet; options dull, firmer; January, 51¾c; February, 52¾c; May, 52¾@53¾c, closing at 52¾c. No. 2 white, 52¾@53c; mixed Western, 50@53c; white do, 52@58c; No. 2 Chicago, 52¾c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady at 10 points down to 5 points up, closing firm at 5 down to 10 up. Sales, 13,750 bags, including January, 16.30@16.35c; February, 15.90c; March, 15.60@15.70c; May, 15.10@15.20c; June, 14.90; July, 14.70@14.75c; August, 14.35c; September, 14.20c. Spot Rio quiet, steady; fair cargoes, 19c; No. 7, 17¾@17¾c.

SUGAR—Raw, firm, quiet; refined, dull, easy.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady; united closed at 74c for February; refined, all ports, 7.40.

EGGS—Steady, quiet; Western, 26¾@27c; receipts, 3,514 pkgs.

BUTTER—Quiet, steady; Western dairy, 12@20c; do creamery, 19@28c; do factory, 9@22c; Elgin, 29c.

CHEESE—Strong, wanted; light skims, 6¾@9c; part flats, 6@9¾c.

DRY GOODS—The dry-goods market was relatively quiet because of the semi-holiday character of the day, but there were continued good sales of bleached shirtings lately reduced in prices, and the movement of stocks has already been pretty well completed. It is not unlikely that there may be a reaction in values in the near future. The general market is very steady and in good shape. Dealers were selling more freely and wash fabrics are being duplicated. There is a good feeling throughout the market.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western, extra creamery, 28@29c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, [illegible]; imitation creamery, 22@23c; others, 18@20c; factory, choice, 18@20c; others, 8@16c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28@29c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 16@21c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 18@28c.

BUTTERINE—Steady; demand fair; solids, 11@12½c; prints, 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Northern, choice, 10@10¾c; Western, choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 30@31c; fancy near by higher; firsts, 28@29c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 30@31c; Western firsts, 27@28c; Michigan choice, 28@29c; Southern, choice, 27@28c; choice held stock, 25@26c; limed, 22@23c.

CORN—Steady; shipping prices, 60@65½c for No. 2 yellow; high mixed spot, 65½c; steamer yellow, 64c; steamer, 64½c; good no grade, 62¾@64c, with other lots down as to quality.

OATS—A good demand for Minneapolis No. 2 and 3 whites to ship at 54¾c and 53¾c, with 53c and 52c asked at the close. Chicago No. 2 whites to arrive quoted at 56¾c, with No. 3 white at 55¾c, while choice oats range from 58@59½c, as to point of shipment; fancy clipped spot, 57@58c for track lots; No. 2 white, 56c for track lots; No. 3 white, 55c for track lots; low grades nominal, 51@52c.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Closed with a stronger feeling, but with a dull market. Cash No. 1 hard ruled dull, with sales at 91¾c. No. 1 Northern brought 88c, and closed at 87¾c; January No. 1 hard closed at 91¾c, while No. 1 Northern was at 87¾c; May No. 1 hard closed at 99¾c and No. 1 Northern at 94¾c, after a 50,000 bu sale at 94¾c, compared with last Saturday the close today showed cash No. 1 hard unchanged; cash No. 1 Northern ¾c advance, January wheat ¼@¾c higher, May No. 1 hard ¾c lower, and May wheat No. 1 Northern ¾c lower.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Cash higher; options opened 1-16c lower for May and ¼c up for July as compared with the close of yesterday, immediately firmed up, and sold higher until noon, when a weak, depressed feeling prevailed and prices declined rapidly to the close, which was at about the opening prices. No. 2 cash, 94¼@95¾c; May, 98¾@97¾c, closing at 96¾c; July, 89¼@88¾c, closing at 88¾c bid. Corn—Both spot and option markets were higher. The latter opened at about yesterday's closing figures, strengthened and advanced, ruling firm to the close, which was ¼@¾c higher than Friday's. No. 2 cash, 49@49¾c; May, 50¾@51¾c; July closed at 51c. Oats quiet but firm. No. 2 cash, 44@45c; May, 46@46¾c, closing at 46¾c bid.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Only small spot business done. Pork—New mess, $10.75. Lard, $5.[illegible]. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $3.75@3.87½; longs and ribs, $5.15; short clear, $5.25. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.75; longs and ribs, $5.65@5.70; short clear, $5.75@[illegible]. Hams unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady. No. 2 red, January, $1.00@1.00¾; February, $1.01¾@1.01¾; March, $1.03¾@1.03¾; April, $1.04@1.05¾. Corn—Steady but quiet; steamer No. 3 mixed and yellow in grain depot and elevator, 61c; No. 2 mixed and yellow in do do, 61c; No. 2 mixed, January, 59@59¾c; February, 59¾@60c; March, 60@60¾c; April, 60¾@60¾c.—Oats—Spot strong; futures quiet, firm; No. 3 mixed, 51c; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2 white, January, 52@53c; February, [illegible]; March, 54@54¾c; April, 54@55c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 15,700 bu; oats, 19,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,100 bu; corn, 7,900 bu; oats, 16,900 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10.—WHEAT—The demand for cash wheat from the country was good and local millers bought most of it. The local elevators took a fair stock of it, and the competition between buyers for them and millers put up prices and at one time 91c was paid for No. 1 Northern. Later the market was cheaper, with sales at about ¼c lower. Receipts wheat twenty-four hours, 229 cars; shipments, 81 cars. Close: No. 1 hard, January, 91c; on track, 92c; No. 1 Northern, January, 88c; February, 89¼c; May, 93¾c; on track, 90¾c; No. 2 Northern, January, 85¾c; on track, 85¾@86c.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm: No. 2 yellow, 50¾c; No. 3 yellow, 50c; No. 2, 50¾c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 49c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 white, 45¾@46¾c; No. 3 white, 45¾@45¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 35,400 bu; oats, 25,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 2,100 bu; oats, 14,250 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, easier; cash and January, 96¾c; May, 99¾c; July, 92¾c; August, 92¾c. Corn quiet, firm; cash, 53c; May, 55½c. Oats dull, firmer; cash, 45c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, firmer; cash, January, $4.45; February, $4.50; March, $4.57½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 287 brls; wheat, 4,302 bu; corn, 1,555 bu; clover-seed, 620 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 550 brls; wheat, 7,917 bu; corn, 6,944 bu; clover-seed, 825 bags.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1.07¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.03¾; No. 1 red, $1.03¾. Corn—No. 2, 56½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 97¾@97¾c; January, 97¾@97¾c; May, $1.03@1.03¾. Corn—Western strong; mixed, spot, 60c; January, 59¾c bid; May, 60½c; steamer, 58c. Oats active; Western white, 52@53c; do mixed, 49@50c; graded No. 2 mixed, 49@50c; graded white, 51c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 613 bu; corn, 21,188 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 36½c.

Narrow Escape from a Calamity.

It is a portion of the etiquette of the Senate that a new Senator must wait several months, preferably a year, before arising to address that august body. It is his business for the first few months only to sit still and think, and at a proper time to answer the roll-call. This rule is seldom broken, but the sacred ordinance had a close call recently.

During the debate on the Idaho Senatorial credentials the newly hatched Senator from that State, ex-Gov. Shoup, moved uneasily in his chair, and once or twice made an attempt to rise. One of the older Senators noticed his uneasiness, and finally went over and questioned him. The Senatorial "baby" explained that he was only waiting for a chance to get the floor and explain the whole matter. This assertion nearly took away the breath of the Senator, and he at once began to explain what a commotion such a speech would cause. It took some time to convince Senator Shoup that all that was expected of him for months was to sit quietly in his seat and vote.

It is a matter of lively conjecture how much, or what would have been the result if the hour-old Senator had attempted to make a maiden speech while yet so awfully young.—*Washington Letter.*

New Line Chicago to St. Louis.

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